

# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Designed to improve the Farmer, the Planter, and the Gardener.

AGRICULTURE IS THE MOST HEALTHY, THE MOST USEFUL, AND THE MOST NOBLE EMPLOYMENT OF MAN.—WASHINGTON.

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FOR PROSPECTUS, TERMS, &c.,

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## FARM AND STOCK OF MR. JONATHAN THORNE.

THIS farm is in the town of Washington, Dutchess county, N. Y., 14 miles back from Poughkeepsie, and about 80 miles in a direct line north of the city of New-York. Altogether Mr. Thorne possesses over 600 acres; of which the homestead known under the appropriate name of Thornedale, contains 360 acres. This lies in the form of a parallelogram, whose surface is beautifully diversified by large smooth rolling hills, with a rich valley between. Through this meanders a clear rivulet, spreading out into a pretty lake in front of the mansion, then leaping by a little fall into the broad green meadows below, it steals off quietly into the thick-matted grass.

The soil of this farm is fertile throughout, and well adapted to grazing, to which purpose it is at present more particularly devoted. Mr. T. inherited this property from his father, the estate having been first purchased by his great grandfather. It has been under his immediate supervision only a few years, however, during which time he has made great improvements. Of these we shall speak hereafter.

The most attractive feature here, is the improved stock, which Mr. Thorne has imported from time to time from England, more particularly the past year, and at a cost hitherto unparalleled in this country. Some have made rather invidious remarks upon this great outlay; but it strikes us they do not take that broad and comprehensive view of the enterprise which it merits. Mr. T. is in the possession of ample means; he has great taste for fine stock; he wants something to interest and occupy himself and sons in their retirement on the farm; why should he not, then, devote a part of his attention to breeding and rearing choice animals? If he derives no immediate pecuniary profit from it himself, he will have the gratification of having done his country a great benefit by his outlays; and the farmers of the United States will reap a rich reward for his exertions, even if he does not. Recollect, then, what a stimulus the high prices he has paid has given both at home and abroad to improved stock breeding. This, alone, is a vast benefit to Great Britain and America—worth to either country a hundred times the amount Mr. Thorne has expended. The fame of these transactions has spread throughout the United States and over half Europe; and we will venture to say, has done more to call attention to improvements in domestic animals, than any thing which has occurred in Great Britain

for a long time. Besides, to take a more narrow view of the question, how much better for society to spend money in this way than in sumptuous feasts and dresses, costly equipage and furniture, and a thousand other things in which the wealthy indulge without a thought of regret? Away, then, with the sordid idea that a gentleman of abundant means may not employ a small portion of them in the improvement of his land, and above all that of the domestic associates surrounding him—for associates his animals really are to every humane man. Many of the most refined and highly-educated gentlemen of Europe devote their particular attention to the improvement of their estates and domestic animals, and are honored in so doing. Why should not this be the same in America, where the landholders and those employed on it, and their families, embrace perhaps three fourths of the wealth and population of the country? But enough on this subject.

**SHORT-HORN CATTLE.**—Of these Mr. Thorne has a large herd. He began their importation several years since. The most renowned of these, however, were selected for him last summer, by Mr. F. M. Rotch, of Otsego, who went out to England, with a son of Mr. T., for this express purpose. Mr. R. was well-prepared to execute the commission before starting, by a previous careful study of animal anatomy and physiology, and considerable practical knowledge at the same time, of breeding.

Of the animals selected by Mr. Rotch, *Grand Duke* (10,284,) stands at the head of the list. His color is a deep, rich red, interspersed with a few small spots of white in the lower part of his body. He was calved February, 1848, and bred by the late Mr. Thomas Bates, of Yorkshire, England. He is by 2d Cleveland Lad (3,408,) dam *Duchess* 55th, by 4th Duke of Northumberland (3,649.) With the exception of Duke of Northumberland (1,940,) whom we saw in Mr. Bates's yard in 1841, he strikes us as being the best Short-horn bull within our recollection; and we do not know but taking him all in all, he is fully his equal. It is impossible for us to say at this distance of time, and without being able to compare the two together.

His head, and the set of it, eyes, horns, neck, shoulders and arms, are particularly fine; the fore-ribs and crop as well rounded and full as the best of Devons; he is level on the back, has good width of loin, long quarters, deep, full twist, small tail, fine legs, soft furry hair, rich cream-colored skin, and mellow handling. He is of large size, imposing presence, and majestic carriage. What more one can desire in a bull, we are at a loss to imagine, and shall not exhaust a dictionary of adjectives—American fashion—in undertaking to define.

The price paid for *Grand Duke* in England was 1000 guineas—\$5,000. To this, add the risk and expense of getting him to the United States, and then every ounce of his blood will have cost a round sum.

Of the females, *Lallah Rookh* in her present form is, upon the whole, perhaps the most perfect in Mr. Thorne's herd; although she does not quite equal *Duchess* 64th in the width of her brisket and manner of standing on her fore legs, nor is she hardly so full in her quarter; but then we must recollect she is not so old as the *Duchess*, and may yet equal her in these points. The reader, however, must not misunderstand such criticisms; for it is like trying to point out a flaw in the statues of a *Power*, or a *Crawford*. *Lallah Rookh* is as near perfection as an animal probably ever attained. We need not particularize her fine head, eyes, horns, &c.

She was calved December, 1851. Her color is a rich red. Bred by Mr. Towneley, of Towneley Park, and is by the Squire (12,217,) dam *Lavinia* by Prince Ernest (4,818.) She cost 400 guineas—\$2,000.

*Frederika* was calved January, 1851. She is the same color, and nearly as perfect as *Lallah Rookh*. She was also bred by Mr. Towneley; and is by Upstart (9,760,) dam *Feathers*, by the Duke of Cornwall (5,947.) She cost 300 guineas—\$1,500.

These two heifers were the best animals of their age in Mr. Towneley's herd.

*Duchess* 64th was bred by Mr. Bates. She is that deep rich red, so characteristic of this family, and which we so much admire. She was calved in August, 1849, and is by 2d Duke of Oxford (9,046,) dam *Duchess* 55th, by 4th Duke of Northumberland (3,649.) She has the clear waxy color of the horn at the base, which Mr. Bates so much liked, and which was a peculiar trait in the old *Duchess* tribe, as bred by Sir Hugh Smithson, afterwards Duke of Northumberland, and subsequently by Mr. Charles Colling. She is of medium size, and not quite so fine in the head as *Lallah Rookh*; but on account of her breeding,—to say nothing of herself alone,—we would give more for her than any other cow Mr. Thorne has. She was purchased at the late Earl Ducie's sale, who bought her at that of the executors of Mr. Bates. She cost 600 guineas—\$3,000.

*Duchess* 59th, is a clear rich roan. She was also bred by Mr. Bates, and purchased of Earl Ducie. She was calved November, 1847, and is by 2d Duke of Oxford (9,046,) dam *Duchess* 56th, by 2d Duke of Northumberland (3,646.) She is large size, stylish, and fine. She cost 350 guineas—\$1,750.

*Darling* is a deep red, and much like *Duchess*

64th in some respects. She is to be commended for her fine shoulder, fore-rib and great quarter. She was calved June, 1850, and is by Grand Duke (10,284) dam New Year's Day, by 2d Cleveland Lad (3408.) She was bred by Capt. Dilke, of Masstoke Castle.

*Peri* is also by Grand Duke, dam Pink, by 2d Duke of York (5959.) She was calved June, 1852, and is a deep rich roan. She is fine all over, and about as perfect as Lallah Rookh. She has unfortunately had one horn knocked off by accident, which detracts a trifle from her appearance, but does no other injury. She was bred by Mr. Bolden, of Lancashire.

*Aurora* by 3d Duke of York (10,166) dam Allspice, by 2d Duke of Northumberland (8,646,) is another superb animal. She is red and white, and was calved April, 1851. She has a fine bull calf at her foot, nearly red, got by 5th Duke of York. She was bred by Mr. Trotter, of Middleham.

*Mystery* was bred by the late Earl Ducie. She is red with scattered white hairs. Calved May, 1850, and is by Ursurer (9,763,) dam Minstrel, by Count Conrad (8,510.) In shape, &c., she resembles Duchess 59th. She has a bull calf, dropped in March, by the Duke of Gloster. He is deep rich-roan, very fine head and eyes, and stylish like his dam. All the cows with the exception of *Darling*, we believe, have been bred to *Grand Duke*; besides several other fine thorough-bred Short-horn cows which we do not particularize.

*Young Balco* is nearly all red, and is a splendid yearling bull. He is by Balco (9,918) dam Ellen Gwynne, by Sir Harry (10,819.) Mr. Thorne used him some in his herd this summer.

The above are only a portion of the superb Short-horns on Mr. Thorne's farm; yet, lest we should fatigue our readers, we forbear further description of them, and turn to the other animals.

**Working Cattle.**—On no farm have we found four such splendid pair of working cattle as at Thornedale. They are red, and partake largely of Devon and a cross of Short-horn blood. Two of the pair came from Connecticut, and are like the superb workers one finds in Hartford county. The two other pair are from Otsego county, so famous for breeding fine oxen. One pair of these were recently weighed, and found to overgo 4000 lbs. They can be worked on either side, are perfectly gentle, yet quick and powerful. When beef was so high last spring, Mr. Thorne was offered \$800 a pair for them; and though hard at work at that time, they were undoubtedly better beef than half the pretended fat cattle which are weekly brought to this market. We hope Mr. T. will exhibit these noble animals, as well as others of his stock, at the forthcoming show of the State Agricultural Society in this city, in October.

**Horses.**—Mr. Edwin Thorne has a fine, stout, fast-trotting mare, with a splendid filly colt at her foot. She is by the trotting stallion Jupiter out of Gipse, by the Long Island Black Hawk, by Andrew Jackson, &c. This colt has an uncommonly elegant set of the neck and head, and is about as near right, all over, as one could desire. She will unquestionably make a fast, stout, and enduring horse when full grown. There is no more valuable stock in the world, than the well-bred trotters of the United States.

**South-down Sheep.**—These, Mr. Thorne has

been just as particular in selecting as he has his Short-horns. His flock consists of the buck 112, which he obtained of Mr. Jonas Webb, of Babraham for 180 guineas—\$650; twenty choice ewes, also of Mr. Webb, seven of which came out in lamb to his buck which took the first prize at the Show of the Royal Agricultural Society at Lewes. The rest took the buck 112 after their arrival here. In addition to these, he purchased the ten ewes from Mr. Lugar, which took the first prize at the Show of the same Society at Gloucester; and five prize ewes from Lord Walsingham's flock. Several of these were in lamb to Mr. Lugar's old prize buck, which he (Mr. L.) has recently had the great misfortune of losing. We cannot speak too highly of this buck, nor of the ewes and their lambs. They remind us of Mr. Webb's best breeders, and are richly worth the money that has been paid for them. We would go into a particular description of the buck 112, and some of the ewes, if we thought it necessary to show their marked superiority over ordinary South-downs.

**Long-wooled Sheep.**—Mr. Thorne has a superior flock of these, long, broad, round, fine and well woolled. To produce lambs for his own table, he has crossed a few of his Long-wooled ewes with a South-down buck. This is a favorite cross in England for market lambs, and the mutton is highly prized by amateurs.

**Pigs.**—Here we found quite an assortment. Berkshires of good size and high breeding. These are the favorites with us, and have been since we first knew them, and that was about twenty years ago.

Next came the Suffolks, which we found a splendid lot. The oldest boar is from the celebrated stock of Earl Derby. We should think he would weigh 400 lbs., and has had nothing but grass all summer, which he has picked up running in a narrow lane. He is now turned into an apple orchard, where he gets a little fallen unripe fruit by way of variety; and still he is apparently fatter than half the hogs are in the country at killing time. So much for a good breed. There are several others here of the same kind, three of which are descendants of the imported stock of Mr. Jackson, of Astoria—finer than which never crossed the Atlantic.

Mr. Thorne also showed us some Mackay pigs, sent him by Mr. Levi H. Dowley, of Massachusetts. They were got by the boar of the late Hon. Daniel Webster, of Marshfield. One of these pigs closely resembled a fair Suffolk, the other is nearly the same shape as the Chinese pigs recently sent us by Dr. Green, head surgeon of the Japan expedition.

**Madagascar Rabbits.**—These are the property of young Mr. Thorne, and were selected in England with the same care as the other stock. The building for them is the neatest, best-ventilated, and best-arranged we have yet seen. One of these had pink eyes, and was a pure white color, which is very rare in this breed.

**Poultry.**—Dorkings and Game Fowls are the favorite breeds here. These also belong to young Mr. T., who has been quite successful with the latter. The hens he found to lay more steadily, especially during the coldest winter weather, than even the Cochins or Shanghais. They would lay about thirty eggs, and then desire to sit; but upon being broken up, they commenced laying again, and so continued till they averaged fifty eggs each. By separat-

ing the cock chickens from the pullets soon after they are weaned, he has not been troubled by their fighting, which is the greatest objection to rearing Game Fowls. They are often so pugnacious as to kill each other by the score. These were sent him by Mr. James B. Clay, of Kentucky, and are much like the Earl Derby's breed, though some consider them superior.

The *Pigeons* here are tumblers, of handsome cinnamon and other colors. Very pretty of course.

**Farm Buildings.**—These are among the most complete and convenient we have yet seen. We particularly like the arrangement of the cow stables. The stalls run the whole length of the building on each side, with a wide paved passage-way between, of brick set up on edge with cement. On each side of this brick pavement is a shallow gutter to carry off the liquid into cess-pools. From these, the liquid is pumped into a cask on a cart, and then spread over the grass land. It accelerates the growth of grass very much. The stables are high between joints and well ventilated. Glass windows are set on the south side for warmth in winter, and small doors open to the north for summer, besides large doors for the cattle at each end. One of these stables had stalls for cows on one side, and for their calves on the other. This adds to the convenience of suckling them.

The *Farm*, though one of the best in Duchess county, Mr. Thorne is still improving. Aside from grass and hay, his crops are principally corn, oats, potatoes, sugar-beet and ruta-baga. The latter crop would do credit to old England.

The *Mansion* is handsome, large and commodious. It is surrounded by a wide lawn, dotted on each side by varied mounds and beds of flowers and shrubbery. On the front sparkles the little lake before spoken of, and the gurgling stream. Trees intersperse the grounds, and a handsome carriage road of the cleanest gravel forks wide from the center, in curved lines to two entrance gates on opposite sides of the park, opening to the main road. In the rear of the house are large gardens and orchards, stocked with a great variety of vegetables and fruits of the choicest kinds.

Such, in brief, is Thornedale, and its improved stock, which it gives its liberal owner great pleasure to show to all who take an interest in such things. The number of these, we are glad to say, are rapidly increasing throughout our country. Would that every farmer appreciated these improvements and profited by them according to his means. How greatly would the comforts, the respectability, and the happiness of the people be increased. How much more highly would they stand in their own estimation, and that of foreign nations, if all strove to do the best they could, each in his own proper sphere.

...  
**THISTLES GOOD FOOD FOR CATTLE.**—The Agricultural Society of Clermont (Oise) recommend thistles as a good substitute for green food, especially for milk cows. It states that before being given for food, the thistles ought to be washed, and then placed in heaps until they heat, which generally takes place in twenty-four or thirty hours, and has the effect of softening them, and causing the prickly portion to be no longer troublesome. Oxen eat the thistles with great appetite when in this state. If the vegetation of the thistles be somewhat advanced, they should be chopped, scalded, and given as a sort of mash.



## IMPROVING MEADOWS.

In 1811, I hired a place in the pleasant town of Westfield, Massachusetts, as a retreat from the city, and to educate my boys at the Academy there; and in order to afford them amusement, without resorting to the street and the company of other boys, I took care to procure plenty of land and out-buildings. Besides other grounds, there was an old pasture of several acres, naturally good land, but entirely worn out by cropping, and bore but little besides low blackberries, five-finger and sorrel. In the yard back of the house, I found a substance which had been accumulating for years, principally of rotten chips, mixed with various other substances, to a depth of from three inches to three feet. This I hauled out and spread over this pasture early in May, and the consequence was, an abundant crop of red and white clover the same season.

Much has been said and written upon the subject of renovating worn-out grass lands by English farmers and English authors, and various are the materials used there for this purpose. England, as well as this country, has much land which, from nature of the soil, in connection with circumstances, render it necessary to keep them in perpetual grass, which makes this a subject of as much importance as any other, viz., the treatment of lands which cannot be plowed; and top-dressing is the only remedy to be resorted to—hence the importance of a chemical analysis of the land in order to know what kind of material is needed, in order to supply the deficiency in the soil.

I have already mentioned ashes as one effectual remedy in Berkshire; but whether they will prove equally so on all lands is a question, and if they should, they cannot be procured in sufficient quantities to supply the need. Lime has been recommended and used with great effect, but this will only do where it is deficient in the land. It is well known that land overflowed by rivers is kept in perpetual fertility; hence muck, whenever it can be obtained, must prove an infallible remedy. This, however, cannot always be had, but where it can be had, it ought to be used, and I am sorry to say it is not.

I know of a farm of one thousand acres of excellent grass land, not a rod of which but can be mowed with a machine, at the rate of from 12 to 15 acres per day; and there is swamp muck upon three sides of it, and some in the middle of it, to cover the whole farm with as much as would be required every year for a long time; and yet there has never been a load of it used for this purpose; and the owner is racking his brain to find how he shall make the most of his money by speculation or otherwise, when he might cut 1000 tons hay per annum, and have pasture enough to summer a sufficient number of cattle to eat it all the next winter.

But I am not about to write an essay upon top-dressing. I will leave it to those who have the material, either in their book-case or their heads, to enable them to do so, and will only add in addition, that Plaster of Paris is good for some land, but not for all. I have seen it applied with the most beneficial effect on some lands, and with no effect on others, and that, too, on the same farm; but with well-selected materials for a compost heap duly prepared, there can be

no risk or danger of loss from its application to any kind of soils; and it is to this that the farmers ought to resort for top-dressing, so far as materials can be found upon the farm from which to make a compost heap. Bones finely pulverized, phosphate of lime, if honestly manufactured, but above all, Peruvian guano, if resort must be had to the purchase of material, are good.

I have seen upon a farm near Philadelphia, a rank crop of hay of the best sort growing upon ground lying along side of the same kind of land covered with weeds of the filthiest and rankest kind; and this difference was effected by a liberal application early in the spring. It makes one feel sad to pass over the country and see so much land lying waste or under a miserable state of cultivation. I would say to the owners of such, sell or give away your lands, and go to the West, where it neither requires science, skill, nor much labor to get a crop.

The pine plains east of Springfield, remain as they were half a century ago, not that they are incapable of being made productive. I was at that time in the habit of stopping at a public house on my way to Boston in the center of these plains, east and west, where the garden vegetables were as large, and the crops around the house as luxuriant as any other on the road, which I then had an opportunity of seeing by traveling in my own carriage, or on horseback. But more of this little excursion when I have more leisure to write.

A TRAVELER.

## ON THE USELESSNESS OF BEARING-REINS.

We copy the following valuable and humane article on the check or bearing-rein, from the *Mark Lane Express*. If the writer would now give us a similar one on the injury of blinders to the bridle, he would confer a great benefit on the poor horse. The best broke horses we ever rode after, were those of Russia, particularly in the cities, where they do not use either the check-rein, martingale, or blinders.

It is said that when his Majesty George III., with a view to some improvement in military uniform, asked a life-guardsmen, who had done good service in the battle of Waterloo, what sort of a dress he should prefer had he another similar battle to go through, he received for answer, "Please your Majesty, I should prefer my shirt-sleeves." Now, though we should be much surprised to see our cavalry regiment turn out for parade in shirt sleeve order, there can be no doubt the life-guardsmen's principle is a sound one. If a man wants to do a hard day's work—if he wants to exert his muscles and sinews, either in walking, running, fighting, digging, felling trees, or carrying weights—he must have those muscles free and unconfined by straps, and ligatures, and tight clothing; no one can gainsay this. But how is it, then, that a principle which every one, whether a soldier or a sailor, farmer or laborer, would insist upon in his own case, should be, in England at least, so universally disregarded in the case of our hard-working, patient, and too often ill-used beasts of burthen? How is it that the ignorance of "common things," which Lord Ashburton so justly complains of, should be so lamentably conspicuous in a matter so constantly before our eyes, in our towns, in our fields, in our crowded streets, in our rural lanes; namely, our draught-horse appointments? It must be owned that one class—all honor, therefore, be to it—that of cab and omnibus proprietors, have set a good example in one respect, viz., in doing away with that hateful instrument of torture the bearing-rein. But alas! in 99 carts and wagons out of

a 100, (carts and wagons, which are to move at a slow and steady pace,) we still persist in crippling unnecessarily our motive power, and gagging our unhappy horses by tying up their heads, as if in the very tyranny of wantonness. On the continent the bearing-rein is rarely used, and then only as servile English imitation; but in horse-racing, hunting, horse-loving England, it must be confessed its use is all but universal. In Yorkshire, in the midland counties, in the southern, up to the steep hills near Scarborough, as up the not less steep downs near Brighton, we may see heavy-laden waggons at all hours of the day dragged miserably along by horses—on one hand urged forward by ever-restless whipcord; on the other, as if in the very spirit of contradiction, curbed in by senseless bearing-reins; and yet, if the attendant carter's attention be drawn to the unnatural cruelty of the proceeding, he generally appears fully alive to it.

On seeing, the other day, a poor horse tugging away at a cart full of sand up the cliff at Brighton, of course with his head tied tightly to his back, we observed to a laborer near. "What a shame not to undo the bearing-rein with such a load!" "Oh yes, sir," was the reply; "I like myself to see 'em free, but it's custom, sir, custom; they thinks they looks well." However, it is to be feared the truth is, thought has little enough to do with it; if people did think, the days of bearing-reins would soon be numbered. The folly of the practice was some years ago, very ably shown by Sir Francis Head, in his, "Bubbles by an Old Man," where he contrasted most unfavorably our English custom of tying tightly up, with the German one of tying loosely down, and both with the French one of leaving the horses head at liberty—and a man of his shrewdness and observation, a distinguished soldier, who has galloped across the South American pampas, and seen there herds of untamed horses in all their native wildness and natural freedom, is no mean authority.) Now, he has pointed out most clearly that when a horse has real work to do, whether slow work, as in our plows and carts, or quick as, in a fast gallop, or in headlong flight across the plains of America, nature tells him not to throw his head up and backwards towards his tail, but forward and downward, so as to throw his weight into what he is called upon to do. This is a fact within every one's observation; we have only to persuade the first waggoner we see (he is sure to have all his horses tightly borne up) to undo his bearing-reins, when down will go every horse's head, so as to relieve the wearisome strain upon his muscles, and give the weight of his body its due and natural power of overcoming resistance; and thus each horse becomes enabled to do his work as comfortably and easily as nature intended he should do; for nature never intended a heavy animal like a cart-horse to perform slow work only, or chiefly, by strain of muscle, but, on the contrary by the power of weight as the rule, assisted by strength of muscle as the exception, when extra resistance has to be overcome.

Thus, when we curb up a horse's head with our senseless bearing-reins, and make him as ewe-necked as we appear to do, we are inverting the rule and order of nature; we are evidently trying to prevent his using the full unrestrained power of his weight, and are compelling him to overstrain and over-exert constantly those very muscles which should be kept in reserve for extra difficulties—such as greater inequalities in the road, new-laid stones, &c. Now any one can see that, to an old, worn-out, half-starved, over-worked animal, as too many, eye, by far the greater proportion, are, this must be intolerable cruelty. It is a mistake to think a bearing-rein can be of any service whatsoever, unless, as a very exceptional case, to a very young, headstrong, unbroken horse. It is a mistake to think it improves a horse's appearance—nothing contrary to nature can ever really do this; it is a mistake to think it can ever prevent a horse's falling down, though it has been



the means of preventing many an old one recovering from a stumble; but until our horse-owners be taught to look at this matter in its true light, the light of common sense, and until it be taken up by the influential landowners and more enlightened and more considerate of the tenant-farmers amongst us, it is in vain to hope for any mitigation of this but too-universal cruelty. Hundreds of humane men, employers of horse-labor, there are in all our counties and towns, who if their attention were but called to the senselessness and cruelty of the practice, would at once see the necessity of the only prompt remedy; and in these go-a-head days Prejudice and Custom have but tottering foundations; the one is fast yielding to common sense, and Lord Ashburton's much-to-be-desired "knowledge of common things;" and the other will not long stand its ground unless it has something more than the prestige of mere antiquity in its favor. We ourselves have entirely done away with bearing-reins among our own heavy draught-horses; though our carter were at first rather astonished at being desired to discard them entirely, and substituting a loose halter or rein at one side instead, they soon found that these horses were not a whit less manageable without bearing-reins, and that they did their work with far greater ease to themselves. A great friend of ours, who has turned the sword of a dragoon into a plowshare, and has paid great and successful attention to farming affairs, gives it as his opinion that "a pair of horses, when freed from this useless tackle, and left to step in freedom, would plow from  $\frac{1}{2}$  if not one  $\frac{1}{4}$  more land in a day, and with greater ease to themselves and less fatigue when the day's work was over, than when confined in their action by bearing-reins."

It does appear not a little desirable that improvements should be made generally in our team-harness, so that all unnecessary weight, and useless gear, bearing-reins, &c., should be got rid of; and perhaps if the Royal Agricultural Society were to offer a prize for improved harness, and give the sanction of its authority to some improved type, we might hope to see ere long a great and beneficial change in this respect. Change is by no means desirable for its own sake, but the change from a bad system to a good one—from a bad to a good implement—cannot be otherwise than advantageous to the community; and it is only by observing and obeying nature's laws that we can hit upon improvements which may be real and lasting, whether in mechanical appliances for plows, carts, and harness, or with respect to the practical details of scientific cultivation, or the condition and household comforts of our agricultural laborers. Agriculture fosters and embraces in its maternal grasp the knowledge of high and noble sciences as well as that of "common things;" and it is most unreasonable to hope that that powerful Society, which pre-eminently represents the influence, the talent, the enterprise, and the humanity of our English agriculturists will, among the thousand-and-one other improvement, which it has introduced and is introducing, not deem it beneath its notice to throw the energy of its influence against the unnatural system of bearing-reins.—*Journal of Royal Agricultural Society.*

For the American Agriculturist.

#### WHEAT CULTURE.

It is the custom among us to sow wheat after oats. The ground usually among good farmers is twice plowed, before sowing. By some the manure is carted out before the ground is plowed, left in small heaps, and immediately scattered, while others think it much better not to draw the manure until the ground is cross-plowed. The latter commence plowing with one team the farthest side from the entrance, and with another draw the manure and scatter it broad-cast from the cart. About fifteen loads are applied to the

acre, which is a fair dressing. Each day the cultivator is run over it in order to keep the sun from injuring the good effects. The latter course I deem to be far preferable. You can manure double the amount of land with the same quantity, because it is nearer the surface, and takes effect immediately, in the case of wheat and rye, while most of that plowed under goes too deep for the roots of wheat to penetrate. Our time of sowing wheat is about the middle of September. We sow about two bushels to the acre. It is a good plan to prepare the seed by making a brine which will bear up the drip and shrank wheat to the surface, and then skim them off, having stirred it first. If you do not sow drip, and your land is free from it, I will assure you, if you have no wheat, you will not say it has turned to chaff. We sow the variety called among us the Mediterranean. We have been in the habit of sowing, in part the Soule variety, but of late it has failed in many cases. It is the opinion of many among us, that we should change the seed often, but I should not recommend to change the variety. I tried an experiment of that nature three years ago. I sowed plots, side by side, of all the standard varieties, ten in number. I procured the seed of the best samples, bringing it direct from Genesee county at the time the State fair was held there. Of the ten varieties, only three proved to be worth sowing in our climate—the Soule, and a large berry with white chaff, which was on exhibition from Canada, and the Mediterranean, which is our standard wheat. The experiment has been worth something to me, for I immediately abandoned the varieties that could not stand our climate.

E. SHERMAN.

Searsville, Aug. 15th, 1854.

#### INVOCATION TO THE RAIN.

Oh, long-delayed showers, where linger ye?  
The dying corn holds up its leaves in prayer,  
And the burning grass, and every sturdy tree,  
Murmur amen, unto the fiery air.  
Each cloud that rises from the distant sea,  
Is watched, as if our hopes were freighted there;  
And every flashing message from the skies,  
To earth a glad expectancy supplies.

In vain! The sickly corn droops low,  
And cattle o'er their desolate pastures roam;  
The anxious husbandmen their toils forego,  
To dream of hunger for the winter home.  
The pleasant winds from foaming waters blow,  
And, day by day, the cloudlets go and come;  
Yet breeze nor cloud the promised blessing bears,  
And still the sun with added fury glares.

Earth writhes amid an agony of thirst,  
For ye, bright summer rains, too long delaying!  
Come from your misty bowers where ye were nursed  
By suckling clouds; oh come, where'er you're staying!  
Earth, from your absence, is too much accursed,  
And, like a maniac, her own fruits is slaying.  
Come, gentle rains, emblems of truth and love,  
And bring the peace ye have imbibed above.

Bring with you strength to gasping grain and flower—  
Bring hope to many thousand human hearts,—  
Bring freshness to each plant, and tree, and bower,  
Pining for thee as burning day departs.  
Burst over all, in one reviving shower,  
While into life and joy all nature starts!  
Come, lay your softening kisses on the earth,  
And fill her veins once more with fruitful mirth.  
CORNSTALE, in Baltimore Patriot.

A GOOD ANSWER.—An over-the-way neighbor fairly posed us the other night, by asking us the simplest question—"When is a fish crazy?"—and assured us it was only when the aforesaid fish was in-seine. We left immediately.

#### REMEDY FOR WHEAT-WEEVIL.

In answer to a recent inquiry, we gave it as our opinion that one of the most promising means of avoiding the weevil, was to sow early wheat on good soil, that it might advance towards maturity soon enough to escape the depredations of this insect. Since making this suggestion, we have conversed with a skilful farmer of Western New-York, who lives in the midst of a fine wheat region, (where the soil is rather light and gravelly, but usually produces excellent wheat,) and who has given it as his opinion that the severe weather of spring added to the attacks of the insect, has reduced the crop in this region to an average of *ten bushels per acre*, or one half the usual average, which is estimated at twenty bushels. He has just cut a field of the finest wheat, that has yielded over *thirty bushels per acre*, and a single weevil was scarcely to be found in any part. This crop was put in just in the close of summer—very early—on ground prepared as follows: A pasture possessing a fair amount of fertility, was well plowed with a double team, and a good dressing of well rotted or compost manure spread over the inverted sod. It was then thoroughly harrowed, to break it fine, and to mix it with the soil—an operation of great importance. The whole was then turned under with a gang-plow, without disturbing the inverted sod. The wheat was then sown with a drilling machine. The soil was rather gravelly, not liable to become water-soaked, and none of the crop was winter-killed. This gentleman gives it as his opinion that wheat put into the very best soil prepared in the best manner, and sown as early as the last of summer, need excite no apprehensions of the weevil—he thinks it will be quite safe. Other wheat, which he harvested this year from ground last year in corn, was half destroyed, and he intends to raise none but in the thorough manner above described.—*Country Gentleman.*

#### FARMING IN FRANCE.

ONE of the richest men in France, and who associated in that country with those distinguished for rank and fashion, left Parisian gaiety a few years since and took to farming. He had his estates in Normandy farmed after the English fashion, bought a steamer, and established a communication between Carenton and Southampton, to convey horned cattle, sheep, poultry, and all kinds of farm and dairy produce from France to England. The captain and crew are all English. The steamer makes one or two trips a week, and realizes an immense profit. A large establishment, both French and English, is kept employed by the farming operations and the steam traffic. Carenton is a small town, where Norman manners exist in perfection. It has a church near a thousand years old. Among the native farmers in the neighborhood agriculture is carried on with primitive simplicity. Their horses are harnessed by coarse ropes and heavy chains, as in the days of William the Conqueror. Apples, wheat, barley, beans, potatoes, all grow in the same field. Carenton is about 25 miles from Cherbourg, and is connected by a fine old Roman road, straight as an arrow.

FRANKLIN COLLEGE—A NOBLE DONATION.—We are in receipt of a letter from Athens, which informs us that Dr. Wm. Terrell, of Sparta, has made a donation of twenty thousand dollars to the College, for the purpose of endowing a Professorship of Agricultural Chemistry, and that he has suggested Dr. Daniel Lee, the able editor of the *Southern Cultivator*, and now connected with one of the Departments at Washington, as a suitable person to fill the chair.—*Sav. Rep.*

SHOT AT SIR CHARLES NAPIER.—The London Diogenes says: "Since the race is not to the *swift*, etc., why wonder at the *tardiness* of the *fleet*?"



## MACLAURA HEDGES.

We have inquiries repeatedly addressed us as to hedges, and the best way of growing them. We cannot answer better, than recommending the following article for perusal. We have the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with the writer, Mr. NEFF, and have often inspected his hedges grown in the neighborhood of Cincinnati, Ohio. They were among the best we ever saw, whether in America or Europe.

My object in this article is to meet some objections to the Osage Orange plant, itself, inasmuch as my experience tells me that there is no known plant so peculiarly adapted to the purpose, and so valuable to our agricultural interests. Its surprising properties are no longer a problem. Some writers are yet disposed to class it among the "humbugs," and many doubt its utility; but amongst them all you will not probably find much, if any experience. If rightly managed it makes the best and cheapest fence in the world without any exception whatever.

Believing then, as I do, in the extraordinary properties of the Osage Orange (Maclaura) for making live fences, I will state what I believe the best mode of cultivation and management, in as few and plain words as practicable, so as to be understood by the inexperienced—with the hope that all interested persons may practise and enjoy its benefits.

In order then to make the seed vegetate surely and quickly, they require to be soaked a long time in warm water—usually three, four or five days, but always until they are very much swollen, and partially sprouted. The water should be kept warm all the time.

The nursery should be located with care. It should be a rich sandy loam. If you have none such—prepare the best spot you have, by deep and thorough cultivation, mixed with well-rotted manure, if not otherwise rich enough—making the drills about a foot apart, and before dropping the seed send to the woods and get some of the richest and sandiest mold you can procure—drop the seed, and cover with the woods mold an inch and a half deep. If the seed are well soaked—the ground clear and strong, they will make their appearance before the weeds and grass will interfere with them. So soon as they are well up, the greatest care will be necessary to avoid the labor of hoeing and weeding, which can only be done by mulching well with leaves, cut straw, saw-dust, or tan bark. I name the mulching materials in the rotation I think they answer best. The whole nursery should be covered, except only the plants; and put on thick enough to prevent the grass and weeds from appearing; by doing so all further labor will be avoided.

They are better not to be planted too early in the spring—the middle of May is soon enough.

The next spring they are ready for setting in the hedge—the ground for which should have been well prepared the previous fall, by sub-soiling, and manuring if necessary, and again in the very early Spring plowed and harrowed and rolled repeatedly till completely pulverized—then drive the stakes—lay the line, and spade the trenches. More care is necessary in taking up plants to insure their growth, than is usually observed; and more with this, as it is desirable that every one should grow. The tops may be cut off to six inches and the roots pruned proportionally. Set the plants in a double row, six inches apart, diagonally—thus\*\*\* a foot apart in each row, making them equal to six inches in a row. As soon as planted, mulch deeply with leaves, straw, saw dust, or tan bark, and they will want no further attention until the next spring, at which time, the pruning commences, and you begin by cutting all off within an inch of the ground—in the middle of June cut all the tops again to within four inches of the former cutting—the next Spring cut to within five inches of the preceding, and

again the middle of June to within six inches, and so continue cutting each Spring and June, increasing the distance an inch each time, till the hedge is high enough. By this means you thicken the hedge perfectly all the way up, and when grown it will require the less pruning from there being no large stalks. By pruning the tops only while growing, the side branches become the stronger; they can afterwards be pruned and thickened, till it may be made impenetrable to a bird. The mulching may require some renewing the second year, but afterwards the shade of the hedge will prevent the interference of the grass and weeds.

The plants should never be set further apart than I have recommended above—particularly in strong soil, as the further apart they are set the stronger they will grow, and create so much more pruning after the hedge is grown, or otherwise be objectionably high. Neither will the roots extend so far when closely set.

The hedge should be fully protected from stock for the first two years. Moles often burrow under the hedge, destroying the roots—to remedy this, make the ground "dishing" where the plants are set two or three inches lower than the sides, which is found effectual, and the plants flourish better.

The pruning may be made a comparatively small job, using a strong knife for the purpose, about two feet long. A common grass-hook answers pretty well, and some labor may be avoided by pruning in the fall, before the wood becomes hard, in place of the spring. The plant bears it so well that there is no danger.

The "plashing," "plaiting," or "interlacing," when rightly done, may make a perfect fence, and quite ornamental—particularly while young—but it is expensive; and for common purposes, I would not recommend it further than to stop a gap.

I am persuaded that the plant may be used much farther north than has been admitted. For the first two or three years the limbs will be severely nipped by the frost, but not to the injury of the fence.—William Neff, in *Western Horticultural Review*.

## A BAD SHEEP SPECULATION.

ONE of our subscribers in Knox county says he wishes to put a stop to the fraud of Eastern sheep pedlers, as he has been badly bitten in a trade. Now, we can wash our hands of all blame in this matter of sheep speculation, as we have given pretty liberal advice to farmers, and if after all that has been said, they will listen to the plausible tales of foreign adventurers instead of their best friends at home, why they ought not to grumble if they do bleed a little. Our correspondent says:

"I was persuaded to buy one they call half French and half Spanish. He was a nice looking sheep, 15 months old. The man said such sheep were worth \$150, and had sold for \$200. We paid \$54 on the 5th day of July, sheared the sheep on the 8th. His fleece weighed 16½ lbs. unwashed—we thought he was cheap. My wife looked at the wool and said it felt soft and fine, and she would have it for stocking yarn; she washed out the oil, tar, snuff, blacking, &c., and then it weighed 4½ lbs., and the wool was so coarse she said she would not have it for stockings! and I presume we will, have to send it back to old Vermont to be sold." —P. W. S., in *Country Gentleman*.

ANOTHER DIETETIC DISCOVERY. — *Nichols's Journal* has commenced a war of extermination against frying-pans, spiders, and all other "cast iron abominations for making food unwholesome." The doctor says that every thing cooked by this method is saturated with fat or butter, is rendered tough, covered with empyrenm oil, and made as unfit as possible for the human stomach. No dyspeptic should ever eat any thing fried, and no one should ever do so who would avoid

becoming a dyspeptic. Food should be boiled, or roasted, or baked even—any thing but fried, the latter destroying whatever good qualities the meat may possess, and exaggerating all its badness. Beware of the frying-pan!

For the American Agriculturist.

## IN-AND-IN BREEDING.

MANY have been the epithets heaped upon, long and loud have been the denunciations of the system of in-and-in breeding as it is called. Yet after all that has been said against the system, I believe it to be a judicious one, for the following reasons. It gives the breeder a chance to perpetuate any good points he may wish. Second; He becomes better acquainted with the peculiar habits of his animals the longer he keeps them, and therefore is better qualified to rear that breed in perfection.

I would not condemn a judicious crossing between good animals, but this haphazard system, so prevalent at the present time, is what I aim at. Like produces like, is an old adage, and in general a true one. In most cases our native breeds have no time to develop themselves before they are crossed and recrossed until they become entirely run out.

The butchers may offer a good price for a superior animal, but it is bad policy to sell the best and breed from the poorest. This has been practised to a great extent in these parts, especially with sheep, and then the cry is, in-and-in breeding has ruined my sheep, when the facts were it was the butcher's cart that did the business. There is just as much common sense in selecting the smallest of our corn for seed, as the smallest of our animals to breed from.

S. TENNEY.

West Poland, Andg. Co., Md.

## ON NOVEL EXPERIMENTS.

Now that poultry keeping is not considered solely an employment befitting poor old women, but high and low, the aristocracy and the mobocracy, rich and poor are all sensibly engaged in proving poultry keeping to be an occupation befitting all ranks, we may hope to see some of our savants condescending to promote science, and to clear away theoretical impossibilities by a series of experiments.

Many of your readers may have seen the result of some experiments tried by a Frenchman to prove that by feeding insects on certain plants that they would imbibe the juices of the plants, and thus incorporate certain dyes. Mr. Wallace, the writer of a tour up the great Amazon river, narrates the mode the natives treat birds to obtain feathers of peculiar colors; he says that the Indians rear numbers of tame parrots whose natural plumage is green or blue; that they pull out certain feathers and inoculate the flesh wound with the secretion from the skin of a toad or frog; when the feathers grow again, they are of a brilliant yellow or orange color, without any mixture of the original green or blue, as in the natural state of the bird; and on the new plumage being again plucked out, it is said to come of the same color without any fresh operation. What a field for novel experiments? What's to prevent our shows being graced with bright blue or crimson feathered birds, if we can only find out the proper process? Buff has been all the go, why not blue, red, or green?—the latter color may be objectionable to some, reminding them too strongly of verdant transactions—besides what a useful way of marking birds it would be. We have the blue room, the green room, and other color-denominated rooms in our houses, why not have the blue hatch, the green hatch, &c., &c.? Joking apart, I think there is a fair scope for experiments without cruelty; drawing a wing-feather and inoculating its wound—but with what? that's the question. Pray, Mr. Editor, start the subject, and some one will perhaps solve it.—W. W., in *Poultry Chronicle*.



## Horticultural Department.

TO HORTICULTURISTS.—Our weekly issue of so large a journal, gives us ample room to devote to the different departments of cultivation, and we have commenced with this volume, to allot a separate space to Horticulture. We have secured additional efficient aid in its conduction, and we invite horticulturists generally, to send in their contributions on all subjects interesting and instructive to those engaged in similar pursuits with themselves. We are receiving the leading foreign and domestic horticultural journals, and shall be abundantly able to bring promptly before our readers all that transpires, which may be new and useful.

For the American Agriculturist.

### FRUIT CULTIVATION—POMOLOGY.

POMOLOGY is, as most of your readers are aware, the science of fruits; that branch of rural philosophy which explains and accounts for the various phenomena which the orchardist and gardener experiences in his routine of culture; and pomological societies are but associations of men, learned and unlearned, who desire to inform themselves and the community, on all those subjects of which many know so little. Conventions, or Congresses, if you please so to term them, are but congregations of infallible mortals, some of them professing entire ignorance of the subject matter which the Society has been organized to elucidate; the majority knowing but little in comparison with what might be expected of them. How then can it be hoped that the proceedings of such a body could be conducted without the promulgation of much error? The utterance of many simple statements by very well-disposed but unsophisticated individuals, and the waste of much time in wordy addresses, containing but one or two points, perchance, of moment or interest to the well-informed cultivator? We do not, we need not expect then, for the present, great things from this Society. Indeed, we shall be surprised if ever it effect what it has undertaken. Experience, however, will modify its operations, and it may be that the coming sitting will bear witness to a great reformation in business matters. We hope to have the claims of the Quince and Pear stocks fully discussed before the members begin to recommend, each his favorite pears, and cherries, and apricots, raspberries, blackberries, grapes, strawberries, &c., &c.

We expect that a few sound principles will be clearly laid down about the treatment of certain precarious small fruits, which have hitherto had a large portion of space devoted to the peculiarities of their intersexual habits, without throwing one iota of light upon the real question at issue. We hope to have *Curculio* nostrans tested, even the Potato rot *panaceas* would be in place, for no apple is of more importance than the *Pomme de terre*, or *earth apple*, which we all consume. Mr. Mathews, of Coshocton, need not fear but a committee will report upon his *Curculio* secret, and Lyons has a special claim to have his Magnetic powder put on trial at this Supreme Court of the territory of Pomona. Those who have had pears on the quince stock for twenty years which are now

doing well, had better make an appearance for them, and have a judgment in favor entered up for Mr. Quince. If, on the contrary, no evidence can be brought forward to the aid of those nurserymen who have profited so well by its sale, let it be known. If any proprietor of Golden Pippin Apples in full health and vigor is within reach of the City of Boston, let us have his testimony against Mr. Knight's theory of the dying out of intermediate species or varieties. Dr. W. D. B. will be glad to hear from him. If any one has raised a hybrid grape within the past two years better than the Diana, or as good as the Charter Oak, his attendance before the committee on new and valuable fruits is particularly requested. Let us have system and order, so that valuable time may be turned to account.

We want to hear the Congress on cherries *one half sour and the other half sweet*; on some doubtful points in Grape nomenclature; on a few new varieties of pears lately introduced; but we wish to have the information from disinterested sources. We want a good list of princely strawberries fit to adorn an emperor's table, should the Czar of all the Russians be driven to our borders. All these things we have no doubt will be fixed off at Boston, on September 18th, 1854, and the following days. S.

Philadelphia, August 7th, 1854.

### SEASONABLE HINTS.

OUR winters are often so severe, that not only the supply of fruit but the vigor of the tree itself, depends in a great degree upon the rapid growth of wood.

To assist in this matter, it is an excellent practice to adopt the "pinching back" process, so often referred to in our journal. It consists in pinching off, with the nail of the thumb and fore-finger, the terminal bud or end of the summer growing shoot, thus checking its forward progress, and the sap thus thrown back, induces greater strength to resist the hard frosts of winter.

We have found great advantage in this practice, particularly in the pear and peach. Without it, the peach needs to be pruned of nearly half its past summer's growth every spring, and the same course ought to be pursued with the most vigorous shoots of the pear. The pinching back process will be found altogether preferable in the accomplishment of this object. Another advantage that will be attained is, that the symmetrical form of the growing young tree can, in this manner, be best promoted. By pinching back the most vigorous shoots, and the consequent return of the sap, the weaker branches will receive an additional stimulus and be pressed forward.

The pear tree can hardly be made to assume a pyramidal form by any other system of pruning. The leading, central shoot, often needs to be thus checked several times during the season, and it is so easily done, that a little practice will render it a very pleasant one.

The grape should, to a great extent, be treated in the same manner. We have known cultivators of this excellent fruit destroy their crop by cutting the vines back to within two or three joints of the grapes, when the fruit had grown to the size of a pea or a little larger; thus cutting off the supply of breathing apparatus, and the grapes would fail to mature.

It is of great importance at this season of the year, that the hard packed ground around trees and plants be broken up and made mellow, for it will add vigor to the tree, enabling it to strengthen its wood, during the fall and in case of a drouth, it will greatly relieve it.

Choice fruits need a little attention often, but then the quality as well as quantity of the fruit will well repay the care and attention.

### NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

HELD a Conversational Meeting at its rooms, 600 Broadway, on Monday evening, the 15th inst. The topic under consideration was the *Preparation of Strawberry Beds, &c.*, on which Messrs. HOGG, REED, and PARDEE, spoke at length; and the interest of the meeting was well sustained until a late hour. A general agreement was observable in the following directions, viz.: The best soil was thought to be a gravelly loam; next, a sandy loam, but any ordinary soil, even a heavy clay, would do with proper preparation.

All soils should be first well drained and trenched, or sub-soiled; and new, not rich soils were preferable, enriched, if at all, with vegetable manures, such as leaf mold or prepared muck. It was then recommended to make an application of 20 to 30 bushels of unleached ashes, or a larger quantity if leached, and 10 bushels of lime, and three bushels salt to the acre. Spade these in and let them lie for a month or more, if convenient; then thoroughly pulverize and level the ground, and set out the plants not too deep, one foot apart, in rows separate twice that distance; or, if intended to allow the runners to remain and fill the ground sufficiently, the plants could be placed a yard apart, and with good care would soon fill the ground.

For ordinary cultivators, the spring was considered the best season to form plantations; yet skilful cultivators could gain many advantages by properly transplanting on the 1st of July, if they have plants on hand. The ground can be more easily protected from packing hard, weeds, neglect, &c., at the latter season. The use of the hoe around strawberries was universally condemned; and even the fork could only be used around the strawberry beds immediately after the season of bearing—never in the spring, and yet the bed must be kept free from weeds by pulling up. The numerous fibrous roots of the strawberry plant should be guarded with the greatest care. Mulching immediately after planting, with tan-bark, or saw dust, or decayed leaves, or muck, was recommended. Stable manures were troublesome in mulching, by being too stimulating, and transmitting too many seeds of grass and weeds. On the near approach of winter, a coating half an inch thick of straw, was recommended to protect the plants from being thrown out by the frost; and this to be removed from the crown of the plants in early spring, when they would be benefitted by an occasional application of a solution of sulphate of potash, soda, ammonia, and nitrate of soda, in the proportion of one quarter pound each to five gallons of water of all the above named, except ammonia, of which one to one and half ounces would be sufficient.

The question of everbearing Hovey's and Crescent Seedlings, Princess Alice Maude, &c., was quite fully discussed. Some plants of Hovey's



Seedlings in this city, it was stated, have continued in bearing this season from May till the middle of July, a succession of crops; and are now in blossom, without offering to start a single runner, simply by planting in soil three-fourths coarse sand, and kept well watered every night and morning in dry weather. An opinion was confidently expressed we should soon have an abundance of fruit of most kinds of strawberries in constant bearing from June until September, and that every one has yet much to learn respecting this delicious fruit.

Mr. D. BOLL, recently returned from Paris, presented some very large and choice seedling Japan Lillies from his open garden, of the three varieties alburn, punctatum, rubrum; also some handsome seedling Verbenas, one of which was very fragrant. Mr. CRANSTON also exhibited a variety of cut-flowers.

For the American Agriculturist.

#### CULTURE OF THE STRAWBERRY.

UNDER the utmost pressure of business to the square inch I feel myself capable of sustaining at the present time, I venture to say a few words on a subject that must always be one of common interest to all lovers of the luscious strawberry. And a reason for this is, that the season is just at hand for amateurs to avail themselves of any suggestions offered they may deem practicable. And this I deem the grand secret of usefulness in an agricultural journal, viz., an index of useful hints for constant reference.

No sane man would rely solely upon any journal for his guide, but read all its contents—study all—and then carry into practice, experimentally, that particular point of interest to him. Hence, owing to the great variety of soils, what would be proper and practicable for one would be out of place for another.

The first point for consideration is the location.<sup>a</sup> This has come to be deemed a matter of the first importance. Withhold "the early and the latter rain" from the strawberry, when in its bearing season, and it withholds its fruit. Strawberry growers have noticed with great regret, that we almost always have a spell of dry weather in the midst of the bearing season; thus cutting the supply short off, leaving much half matured fruit upon the vines. Hence we argue the absolute necessity of artificial waterings every day at evening through the bearing season;<sup>b</sup> and this watering should not be done with a heavy spout of water that would wash grit and sand upon the fruit, but with a garden engine with a suitable hose, that will shower the water on, or else by the next best method, where there is a head of water, viz., irrigation. By this I mean attaching a small hose to the water, and laying the other end upon the ground in different points, leaving other parts to saturate themselves by the natural laws of capillary attraction. The necessity of location is thus made apparent, viz., convenience to water where possible. But by no means would I attempt to discourage the growing of strawberries when there is no such convenience. Every mechanic that has but a small garden, may with little attention have some strawberries. Keep the ground loose, free from grass and weeds, and thin out the plants when necessary.

About 1st September, or as soon as strong, well-rooted runners can be had, is a suitable season for forming beds.<sup>c</sup> If done in autumn, occasional waterings may be necessary to assist the plants through the first few weeks.

And now as to varieties. Having been anticipated by your last issue, I shall only name the most common varieties within reach. Hovey's Seedling and Methven Scarlet in the same rows; and the prolific Hautbois and Early Virginia Scarlet in rows side by side. Keep the male plants scarce, and leave the impregna-

tion to be done by bees. The practice of spreading tan on the walks or spaces between the rows to keep the vines clean and free from grit, has become a common practice with us—and is much approved.

Now, Messrs. Editors, I hope you will not get tired of a good cause. I had these remarks mostly penned before your last issue, which contained an able article on the same subject. You are at liberty, therefore, to make whatever use you see fit of my observations. I have somewhat abridged them in consequence of your anticipating me. But I will just say I should be glad to see any thing new on the subject in every paper. It would at least "keep it before the people."

Just allow me to tell you that a lady took my last paper out of the office, and brought it to me, and very deliberately sat down to read that very article on the "Strawberry Culture" before she could spare me the paper. W. D.

<sup>a</sup>Few persons can select the best location. The strawberry wants the sun, air and moisture, and yet wet land must be well drained, and all soils should be drained and sub-soiled for the strawberry.

<sup>b</sup>Water should be given freely when needed; but except in drouth, it is not essential so often as every night and morning "through the bearing season."

<sup>c</sup>Some suggest that the first runners thrown out early in August, immediately transplanted, are the best, and are the most certain to produce a good crop of fruit the next season. We have usually taken the first runners, but we know of no reason to prefer them, except they are stronger plants. The usual season of transplanting is in spring, when the plants will become easily well established; some, however, take September; but there is then danger that the plants will not become sufficiently rooted before winter, and will be thrown out by the frost. During July and August is a favorable time to transplant, if care be taken to protect the plants from sun and drouth.

#### PROPAGATION OF THE HOLLYHOCK.

WE know of but three modes of propagating the hollyhock: 1. By seed; 2. By cuttings; and 3. By dividing the roots. The first mode has been already discussed; it remains for us to consider the two latter. Propagation by cuttings is the best mode of obtaining good plants, and the practice may be carried on from March to October. Most of the old plants give an abundance of young shoots early in spring; and so soon as these become a little hard they may be cut off close to the stem, leaving about three of the best shoots for flower-spikes. Place three or four cuttings round a five-inch pot, in a rather light sandy soil. Plunge them in a close frame, where, in a few weeks, they will have formed new leaves and roots, and may be potted off, each in a separate four-inch pot. As fresh shoots form on the old plants they may be treated similarly, up to midsummer, after which period we would prefer leaving the wood to become hard before making the cuttings. In the latter case a single eye is sufficient to make a plant; but the wood-shoots, and not the flower-shoots, should be chosen. It sometimes happens that the eyes developed at the base of a spike produce wood-shoots, but they more usually produce flower-shoots. The latter take root and form plants, but are not of the best description. Cuttings made from single eyes may be completely buried beneath the soil, leaving the foot-stalk only protruding above; they should then be placed in a close frame, if with bottom-heat so much the better, and the eyes quickly push through the soil, and form stout healthy plants. These, when rooted, may also be transferred to single pots, there to await

transplantation in autumn or spring, as before recommended.

Propagation by division is best carried out in autumn, immediately that the flowering is over. A large, well-ordered plant may sometimes be divided into several, but in general three or four is a more advantageous number. Nothing, certainly, is gained by breaking the old plants into too many pieces; every separate part should carry with it a good share of roots. Seedlings and others that may bloom late cannot be divided till the spring. March is, perhaps, the best time, and the fragments, if not broken too fine, will flower well during the first autumn.

It is but the few who grow for exhibition, but they are often the most ardent cultivators; and we would say a few words on this subject ere we conclude.—Hovey's Magazine.

EVERYBODY has heard of "white blackbirds," but Capt. Augur, of Woodbridge, Ct., has shown us a quality of white whortleberries, picked on the farm of Horace Candee, in Oxford, a day or two since. They resemble in size and taste, the ordinary berry of that name, but are white instead of black when ripe. The bushes on which they grow, occupy but a small space, and for years have not extended perceptibly.—New-Haven Register.

While passing over the elevated peaks of the White Mountain range a year or two ago, we were shown by the guide specimens of a berry closely answering the description here given, which grew wild among the cliffs, in sheltered spots. In flavor, however, they were superior to the common whortleberry—the juice seeming more like a rich, clarified syrup.

HUCKLEBERRIES.—Newport, we have good reason to believe, is the largest huckleberry market in the world. The captain of the sloop Resolution, which runs daily between Wickford and that city, informed us that he carried as freight, during the past week, to Newport, no less than 400 bushels of this favorite berry. These, at the price they were selling at,—eight cents a quart—amount to the pretty little sum of \$924! These were principally the product of three towns,—North Kingston, Exeter and Richmond.—Greenwich Pendulum.

SAVING FLOWER SEED.—The lovers of flowers should remember now, that many fine varieties are ripening their seeds, and it is the best time to secure them. Put them up in neat papers, mark their names legibly upon them, and put them away in a dry place; and next spring you will be glad that you have taken this slight trouble.

CANARY SEED.—Miss Matilda Y. Safford, of this city, has sent us a sample of canary seed of her own raising. The stalks will average about two feet in length, the longest being 29 inches. The heads, which contain the seeds, resemble, as much as any thing, hops, and there is but one head to a stalk. As this kind of grain is very easily raised, and the price is high, \$4.00 per bushel, it would be a good plan for some of our farmers to put in a small patch of it next spring. It looks well, while growing, is easily gathered, and if not wanted for their own use, will find a quick sale in the market.—Maine Farmer.

GREEN CORN PUDDING.—Take twelve ears of corn; cut the hull of each row with a sharp-pointed knife, then with the back of the knife, scrape all the milk from the corn, leaving the hull on the cob; to this milk add one-half teacup of good cream, three table-spoonfuls of flour, three of sugar, one of butter, two eggs—stir well and bake the same as corn bread.—Iowa Farmer.

ONE swallow does not make a Summer, but one grasshopper can make a Spring.



## American Agriculturist.

New-York, Wednesday, August 23, 1854.

Our XIII. Volume commences after two numbers more, and we have bright prospects of a large addition to our present number of readers. We also have confidence to believe that all our present readers are so well satisfied and pleased with our paper, that they will each make some effort to extend its circulation among their neighbors. We wish also to form a previous acquaintance with others who will assist in spreading a knowledge of the paper, and we therefore make the following

## PROPOSITION:

*During the next week, every person sending in a subscription to begin with the next volume, shall receive the remaining numbers of this volume FREE—to be directed either to themselves, or to any friend whose address they may give.*

For terms, see last page, and notice that in a year there are two complete volumes, each having 416 large pages with a full index.

## THE DROUTH—THE CORN CROP.

We notice that the *New-York Tribune* and other leading journals of the country, contain alarming editorials on the above subject. We have had considerable experience, for many years past, in the partial observations and reports of interested parties, and are consequently in the habit of making large allowances for them.

There is no doubt a severe drouth has long prevailed; and that the corn, and potatoes, turnips, and late grass have suffered materially, yet we do not believe sufficiently so to make a general scarcity, or very greatly enhance the price of these important products.

When corn has become so well grown as to shade the ground on which it is growing, it suffers less in a drouth than any other crop. Corn generally throughout the country was sufficiently forward to do this before the drouth set in; and we have reason to believe, judging from our own observations and advices—which up to this date have been extensive—that the corn crop throughout the United States will be nearly a full average. Add to this that the wheat, rye, barley, and oats have been judged to be over an average, and that the European crops, so far as heard from, have turned out well. We think, therefore, that prices cannot in any event rule so high for eight months to come as they have the past eight months.

It must be recollected that a much greater breadth of land has been sown and planted this year, in proportion to the population of the United States, than has ever before been done; and that the grain crops of the Southern States, (already harvested,) of California, Oregon, and British America, have never been any thing like so large as they are the present season.

Books.—We have on hand several books deserving of notice, which we are obliged to defer for want of time to do them justice. Our rule is to read books before noticing them. We are

unwilling to express an opinion of a book, when we have merely read the title page.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—We desire to call particular attention to the recent advertisements in our columns, among which we enumerate, Messrs. Jewett & Co.'s announcement of Dr. Dadd's valuable work on the Horse; the Imported Stock chosen by that veteran breeder, Dr. Arthur Watts, of Chillicothe, and Mr. A. Waddle, of Clark county, Ohio, embracing Short-Horn cattle, Long-Wooled and South-down sheep; that of Mr. Bolden, of Lancaster, England, of young bulls got by the celebrated *Grand Duke*, for some account of which, see notice of Mr. Thorne's stock, page 369; the Short-Horns and sheep bred by Mr. Rotch, and for sale at Albion, Illinois; the Devon bulls of Mr. Faile, of West Farms, which we can recommend as very choice; the sheep of Mr. Clew, of this city. The United States Review, &c.

Advertisers will please recollect that our paper is read by a large number of the most influential, wealthy, and intelligent country gentlemen and farmers; and that it is generally said to be the great stock organ of the United States and Canada.

## GET WHEAT INTO THE GROUND EARLY.

EVERY year's experience and observation, shows more and more plainly, the importance of sowing wheat early. In looking over hundreds of reports of the state of the wheat crop the present season, we have almost been surprised at the very frequent recurrence of these instructive words, "Early sown wheat is good, but later sown was winter-killed," or "destroyed by insects." We think we are safe in saying in respect to the past crop, that three-fourths of the better fields were those sown early, and the greater part of that destroyed or injured was late sown.

Wheat should get well rooted before frosts set in. The long roots will be far less likely to be thrown out by the heaving of the ground in freezing. Nature is a good teacher; as soon as the old crop is ripe, the seeds fall upon the ground and commence growing again. Where the ground is prepared by cultivation, less time is required for vigorous roots to be formed; but the very common error is that of deferring sowing till too late a season. North of latitude 42°, it would be better if every grain of seed wheat could be in the ground early in September. From 40° to 42° latitude, wheat sowing should be finished by the first week in October.

## SOW HARDY VARIETIES OF WHEAT.

EVERY locality has some kinds of wheat which have proved more hardy than others. This matter is abundantly worthy of the attention of every wheat grower. He should hunt up these hardier varieties, and if possible secure them for seed, and not sow a less valuable kind because he happens to have it. He can usually exchange with a neighbor, giving wheat good for consumption or the market, for that which is more valuable for seed. It is much better to give two bushels for one, than not to use the best seed. A yield of two or three more bushels per acre for the same labor in cultivating,

will well pay for the additional expense and trouble of changing seed.

Accounts from a large number of localities, indicate that the Red Mediterranean has excelled in hardiness, and in freedom from attacks of insects. In only two or three instances have we heard of this variety suffering greatly during the past season. One farmer writing from South-western New-York says, "our wheat has suffered greatly; even the Red Mediterranean has not entirely escaped."

We are only giving our own impressions in regard to this variety. If we are not correct we shall be happy to be set right, though our opinion is not hastily or carelessly formed. This variety does not produce quite so white flour as some others, and commands a trifle lower price in the market; but this drawback is more than counterbalanced by the advantages mentioned above.

## LOOK OUT IN SEASON FOR A WHEAT-DRILL.

We believe that every person who cultivates twenty or thirty acres of grain crops, will make a good investment if he purchase a seed-sower. One machine, however, will answer for several small farms. Some of the advantages of drilling in wheat instead of sowing it broad-cast, are the following:

The seed is put into the ground at a uniform depth, the plants come up evenly, grow evenly, and ripen at the same time.

A much smaller quantity of seed is required, because no allowance need be made for portions of it left partially covered, or covered too deeply, or for a large number of seeds falling together, as is the case in broad-cast sowing. Nearly a half bushel of seed may be saved from each acre. With the present price of wheat, this saving alone would pay the cost of a sower the first year upon a large farm, or where several small farmers unite with each other in purchasing one.

Where the plants grow at uniform distances, the light and air enter more freely, and a more vigorous growth is secured. Direct experiments have shown that where heads of wheat stand apart from each other, the number of grains upon a head are often more than double the number found upon those growing closely together, while the kernels are much larger.

With the plants at equal distances, the roots occupy the whole of the soil, and do not interfere with each other. There is in this case a greater certainty of using up all the fertilizers applied to the ground.

## SHORT-HORN CATTLE, SHEEP, &amp;c., FOR SALE.—

We desire to call attention to the advertisement of Mr. Hudson, of Albion, Indiana, in our present number. His stock is from the celebrated herd and flocks of Mr. Francis Rotch, of Morris, Otsego county, N. Y., so favorably known all over the country for his superior importations, and celebrity as a breeder. It is an excellent opportunity for our friends at the west to supply themselves now with a few choice animals for the improvement of their herds and flocks. By taking them from Indiana they save much risk and expense in purchasing and removing from a great distance. Mount Vernon, on the river, is only 80 miles from Albion.



## WHAT TOADS ARE MADE FOR.

## THE JEWEL FOUND.

"Sweet are the uses of adversity;  
Which, like the toad, ugly and venomous,  
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head."

THIS old fable of the toad is exploded, and both jewels and venom are looked for in vain about his warty head. Neither for good or bad qualities is he celebrated, and he is looked upon as a reproach to the divine workmanship, a disgusting reptile without use, appreciable by man. But there was truth as well as poetry in Shakspeare's illustration. The toad has a jewel, but he was mistaken about its locality. It is seated in his stomach, instead of his head, and unlike the oyster, whose pearls are the result of disease, this comes of health and good digestion.

We were walking in our garden the other day, and came upon one of these squatters, among our squash vines. He was seated near his hole in the wall, surveying the premises with philosophic calmness. Have you ever noticed, that there is a very benevolent expression in the eye of a toad? If it were not for that ugly-looking skin, we could call him a gentleman. His philosophic mien was catching, and we fell to speculating upon the value wrapt up in that carbuncle jacket. We asked that question so current in *upper tendom*, what is he worth? not looking upon him, however, as a candidate for matrimonial honors, even if it should appear that he had a million of jewels in his head. Was there such painstaking in making him wide-mouthed, pot-bellied, moping and ugly, for no purpose? Some pestiferous squash bugs were crawling upon a neighboring leaf, and we threw a couple of them within reach of his mouth. His eye flashed with intelligence, and quick as thought, his capacious jaws closed over the unlucky insects with a snap like that of a miser's purse clasp closing upon mint drops. We saw at once the use of toads. The jewel was an appetite for bugs.

## AGRICULTURAL SHOWS.

**SARATOGA COUNTY (N. Y.) AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**—The next annual Show of this Society, will take place at Mechanicsville, on the 12th, 13th and 14th of next month. A military company from Albany will be at the fair.

**THE HARTFORD (CONN.) COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY** will hold their next annual Show at Hartford, during the first week in October. We learn that vigorous exertions are being made to get up a large exhibition of the products of Agricultural and Mechanical Industry.

**CHESTER COUNTY, PA.**—This county has a flourishing Horticultural Society, which will hold an Annual Exhibition at Westchester, on the 7th, 8th and 9th days of September. The County Agricultural Society, will hold its annual Show on the 8th and 9th days of the same month at the same place, making it convenient for visitors to attend both shows at one visit.

**QUEEN'S COUNTY (N. Y.) AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY** will hold their next annual Show at Jamaica, on the 28th of September next.

**ONEIDA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**—The annual Industrial Exhibition of the Oneida County Agricultural Society, will be held at Utica, on the 19th, 20th and 21st of September. From the list of premiums and directory, we

should conclude that the Society were expecting a fine time on the occasion. The President is Levi T. Marshall, of Vernon; Vice-Presidents, Horace H. Eastman, Marshall and Calvin Bishop, of Verona; Secretary, J. Wyman Jones, of Utica.

For the American Agriculturist.

## A LETTER FROM NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE has been for several weeks suffering from an unusual and protracted drought. Corn, in some localities, is entirely ruined, and potatoes are much injured. The yield of hay has not been as great as was anticipated. Much of the grass was winter-killed, and the dry weather also has operated to diminish the usual crop. Fruit is scarce.

It is found difficult to procure laborers sufficient for the necessities of farmers, here, as in other places. I have seen fields of oats ready for the harvest, in danger of being lost, for want of reapers.

It is astonishing, when such numbers of needy foreigners are constantly landing on our shores, that there should be such a destitution of men willing to plow, or dig, or mow, or do any thing which will give honest employment, and raise them above the fear of want, or danger of starvation. Our cities are crowded with multitudes, who can scarcely procure the merest necessities of life, and to whom the idea of comfort is as foreign as possible. They are many of them willing to work, but they know not how to procure it. It is always painful to see two classes in the community, each suffering for want of aid from the other, and yet unable, from the force of circumstances, or from want of energy to overcome those circumstances, to render each other the good they need.

I have been gratified as I have driven about this delightful country, to see labor-saving machines introduced, where once it would not have been supposed they could have been used. The scarcity of laborers will, undoubtedly, eventually be supplied in this way.

I have no sympathy with those who believe the world is constantly growing worse and worse, for it seems to me to be constantly improving. Man is continually becoming less and less of an animal, and more of an intellectual being. Though he must earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, he begins to have a higher purpose than merely to supply the wants of his physical nature, and every new machine which is invented, that gives him leisure for mental improvement, raises him in the scale of being, and places him a little nearer the angels.

There are many good people who feel that Christians should deny themselves all the elegancies, and many of the comforts of life, and who would confine them to that which is necessary to sustain their existence. What an uninteresting, and unattractive world would they have made! Every one moulded after the same pattern as his neighbor, they would be as pleasing as a community of Shakers, and would all grow up as much alike as a grove of pines. Smiles and laughter would be driven from the world, and sighs and tears hold undisputed sway. I know there is sorrow enough in this world to make any heart sad and desponding, that only looks on the dark side, but there is also mellow moonlight, and bright, cheerful sunlight for those who lift their eyes to the

blue heavens, and even "darkness shows us worlds of light, we never saw by day." Clouds and storms sometimes apparently blot out the sun, and hide the moon and stars from our view, but they are shining on forever the same, and our faith and hope need not falter, even if, for a time, they are utterly obscured.

Those tenement houses in New-York, which are crowded with occupants from attic to basement, afford us an example—an extreme one perhaps—of the results of being confined to the mere necessities of life. These people are not placed in circumstances to improve, and they rarely do improve; but increase their comforts, give them three rooms instead of one, their feeling of respectability is developed, and they are really more respectable. Place these same individuals in the country, in a cottage beneath the shade of some friendly tree, with a few flowers and shrubs about them, and they are still further elevated above their former position, and desire that their children should be educated and prepared to act well their various parts in life.

All leveling in society should be a leveling upward. We should have no desire to bring others down, but it is always laudable to wish to rise ourselves, and to give our children advantages which we have never possessed. Too many reformers, seek to foster prejudice against cultivation and refinement, and represent these graces as opposed to republicanism and democracy. They are entirely mistaken, for these should be as much a theme in the farm-house, as in the palaces of Fifth Avenue, and will be found every where, when cordially received, pleasant and agreeable guests.

There are no poor in the country as there are in the city. Man's independence is not crushed out of him, and he looks a man, not an animal. Why will not some of the grief-stricken children of unremunerative toil, leave the hot, feverish, over-crowded cities, and come among these noble hills, whose very air is freedom?

It is interesting, as one travels through the country, to observe the different growth of the same plants, in different soils and climates. I have seen corn at the West, so high that a gentleman riding in among it, could not reach the top even with his riding-whip, while here in New-Hampshire, I have seen it in blossom, and perfecting its golden grain, when not more than two feet high. The trees, too, seem like babies, when compared with those magnificent forests, which tower aloft in their grandeur, on the deep, rich soil of Ohio.

If New-Hampshire cannot boast of the fertility of her soil, and the abundance and luxuriance of her vegetation, she can show us her grand old hills, which have borne the storms of centuries, and she can point us to her sons who are known in all lands; and who, "where're they roam, whatever clime they see," cherish a warm love for the mother that bore them, and whose hearts, untraveled, fondly turn to the scenes of their childhood. Why is it that the inhabitants of a mountainous country have so strong and true a patriotism? The Swiss mountaineers weep as they listen, in foreign lands, to their national songs, and Yankee Doodle has power to quicken the pulse of any child of New-England.

"Land of the forest and the rock,  
Of dark blue lake, and mighty river,



Of mountains reared alike to mock  
The storms career, the lightnings shock—  
My own green land forever."

"The blessing of our Motherland"  
Be "on us" where "we go."

ANNE HOPE.

A LARGE LOT OF BABIES.—The *Dayton* (Ohio) *Gazette* gives an account of a German woman living in that county, who had six children at one birth. The children are now six months old, all alive, and were at Dayton with their mother, on Tuesday. They were in a wagon with her, snugly propped up in a wine basket. They are all boys, and small of their age.

We do not know whether the above is derived from Munchausen or not, as we believe he, too, was a German. But at any rate, we think the babies ought to be entered for a premium at the great Ohio Agricultural Show, which is soon to come off. They will at least take the first prize for numbers, if not for beauty and size.

THOSE WATERMELONS.—The *Wakulla* (Fla.) *Times* of the 2d, is responsible for the following: That watermelon, a slice of which we ate on Sunday, weighed 50 pounds. In the lot from which it was taken, there was one that weighed 81 pounds. They were raised by Mr. M. M. Isler, of Leon county.

Wonder if our friend of the *Times* has not mistaken this for a Valparaiso Squash!

A NORTH CAROLINA EDITOR.—The *Milton Chronicle* sums up the occupations of his neighbor of the *Spectator* as follows:

"He is an officiating minister of the gospel; a licensed attorney; a Newspaper Editor; Agent for nearly all the Insurance and Assurance companies north of the Potomac; commissioner for thirty States, and an applicant for the same when Kansas and Nebraska shall have come in; Bank Director; Chairman of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools Temperance Orator; Agent and Counsel for Wake Forest College; President and Secretary of all the Boards of the Baptist Church, &c.; and in addition, he owns more town property, has the neatest farm, the best fruits, and the finest cattle, of any man in the county.

There seems to be an anomaly in some parts of this statement. How an officiating minister of the gospel, and a Newspaper Editor should own more town property, have the neatest farm, &c., of any man in the county, seems to us as strange as that a poet should live on Fifth Avenue and keep a carriage. The other offices account for it, probably.

#### EXTRACT FROM A PRIVATE LETTER.

EAST CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 14th.

THERE is supposed to have been rain in these parts in the days of Noah; but since that time it is doubtful. The oldest inhabitant is "largely oblivious." Vegetation is grayer than the dawn of day, and smaller than the compassion of an "arch-angel fallen." Farmers and stock are expected to live, for the next year, upon the hopes of the future and the remains of the past.

L. W. FORD.

For the American Agriculturist.

#### CROPS IN ORANGE COUNTY.

THE weather continues very dry with us. Our pasture has failed now on every farm. There is nothing on our fields, except corn, that has

a green appearance, and that is fast drying up. Early corn will be a failure, and there will not be more than half a crop of late, unless we have rain soon. Buckwheat, in many cases, is but just out of the ground, so that we cannot expect to have a crop now. Farmers are looking with wishful eyes for rain. Clouds pass over and around in all directions, but we get no rain as yet.

E. S.

August 15th, 1854.

"BASE AND TINSEL TRAPPINGS."—The New-Brunswick *Fredonian* is guilty of the following:

"Trapp" must leave or send his real name to this office before he can expect his communication to receive that consideration or examination necessary to insure it a place in our columns. We never allow ourselves to be entrapped into publishing articles in the *Fredonian* without first knowing from whom they come.

### Scrap-Book.

#### PILGRIM MOTHERS.

A LADY of San Francisco, being invited to send in a toast to be read at the anniversary celebration of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, furnished the following. It is spicy enough to flavor half a dozen anniversary dinners:

The "Pilgrims Fathers," forsooth! What had they to endure in comparison to the Pilgrim Mothers? It is true that they had hunger, and cold, and sickness, and danger—foes without and within—but the unfortunate Pilgrim mothers! they had not only all these to endure, but they had the Pilgrim Fathers also; and yet their names are never mentioned. Who ever heard of the Pilgrim Mothers? Who ever gave a dinner in honor of them? Who ever writes songs, drinks toasts, and makes speeches in recollection of them? This self-sufficiency on the part of men is beyond endurance. One would actually suppose that New-England had been colonized by men, and posterity provided by a special act of Providence! Only Mrs. Hermans has ventured to insinuate that there ever was a woman in the case—that the May Flower ever brought any thing but men across the Atlantic. I assure you, my dear friend, that I am perfectly disgusted with the self-conceit of men; they appropriate every thing to themselves—even the settlement of a colony, and the peopling of a whole continent. I did hope there was one prerogative they would leave to women. We have submitted quietly to their inventions in superceding us in many things, but we will not tamely submit to be deprived of this one privilege; we will not ourselves be deluded into the belief that New-England was settled and peopled entirely by Pilgrim Fathers. How could they have been Fathers if there had been no mothers? And I hope, dear Captain, that I have succeeded in convincing you that you will be lending yourself to an act of great injustice toward us, if you do not propose for your toast, "The Pilgrim Mothers."

#### THE MILKMAN.

JINKS, the Hastings milkman, one morning forgot to water the milk. In the hall of the first customer in his round, the omission dashed upon Jinks' wounded feelings. A large tub of fine clear water stood on the floor by his side; no eye was upon him, and thrice did Jinks dilute his milk with a large measure filled from the tub, before the maid brought up her jugs. Jinks served her, and went on. While he was bellowing down the next area, his first customer's footman beckoned to him from the door. Jinks returned, and was immediately ushered into the library. There sat my lord, who had just tasted the milk.

"Jinks!" said his lordship.

"My lord!" replied Jinks.

"Jinks," continued his lordship, "I should feel particularly obliged if you would henceforth bring me the milk and water separately, and allow me the favor of mixing them myself."

"Well, my lord it's useless to deny the thing, for I suppose your lordship watched me while—"

"No," interrupted the Nobleman. "The fact is, that my children bathe at home, Jinks, and the tub in the hall was full of sea water, Jinks."

#### AGRICULTURE IN ICELAND.

ON stepping ashore in Iceland, the total absence of trees and forests, and the astonishing purity of the atmosphere, strike the spectator as among the most remarkable characteristics of the country. The fields are beautifully green; the mountains, clothed in purple heath, appear so near that you are almost tempted to reach forth your hand to touch their sides. At fifteen or twenty miles distance, they appear but three or four; and at seventy or eighty miles, they seem within ten or fifteen. Such is the effect of the magical purity of the atmosphere. In other countries you go and visit cities and ruins; here you see nature in her most fantastic forms. In other states you pay a shilling, a franc, or a piastre, for a warm bath in a vat of marble; here you bathe in a spring of any desired temperature, or plunge into a cool lake, and swim to the region of a hot spring in the bottom, guided by a stream on the surface. In other lands you step into marble palaces that are lined with gold and precious stones, and find hereditary legislators making laws to keep the people in subjection; here you see a grass-grown amphitheater where an elective congress met and legislated in the open air for nearly a thousand years. In other and more favored climes, you find comfortable houses, and "fruits of fragrance blush on every tree;" here, not a fruit, save one small and tasteless berry, and not a single variety of grain, will ripen, and their houses are mere huts of lava and turf, looking as green as the meadows and pastures. In other lands coal, and wood fires enliven every hearth, and mines of iron, lead, copper, silver, and gold, reward the labor of the delver; but here not a particle of coal, not one mineral of value and not one stick of wood larger than a walking-cane can be found. Many of the mountains are clad in eternal snows, and some pour out rivers of fire several times every century. But, though sterile the soil and scanty the productions, our knowledge of the country must be limited if we consider it barren of historical facts and literary reminiscences. A country like this, nearly as large as England, must possess few agricultural and commercial resources, to have at this time, nearly one thousand years after its first settlement, a population of only sixty thousand souls, yet the Icelanders, while laboring under great disadvantages, are more contented, moral and religious, possess greater attachment to country, are less given to crime and altercation, and show greater hospitality and kindness to strangers, than any other people the sun shines upon. Their contentment and immunity from crime and offence, do not rise from sluggishness and indolence of character; nor do they noted alone for their negative virtues. They possess a greater spirit of historical research and literary inquiry, have more scholars, poets, and learned men, than can be found among an equal population on the face of the globe. Some of their linguists speak and write a greater number of languages than those that I have ever met in any other country.—*Miles' Rambling in Iceland.*

CRUEL WORK.—"Do you do crewel work?" asked a Boston lady of her New-Hampshire cousin, while on a visit up country.

"Well, yes, I do sometimes; I kill the turkeys and the chickens, when father goes to market, and its cruel work enough I tell you."—*Lynn News.*



## STATE AGRICULTURAL SHOWS IN 1854.

Name.	Where held.	Date.
ILLINOIS,	Springfield,	Sept. 12-15
Kentucky,	Lexington,	" 12-16
Lower Canada,	Quebec,	" 12-16
Vermont,	Brattleborough,	" 13-15
Ohio,	Newark,	" 16-22
Michigan,	Detroit,	" 26-29
Pennsylvania,	Philadelphia,	" 27-29
Missouri,	Boonville,	Oct. 2-6
New-York,	New-York,	" 3-6
New-Hampshire,		" 3-6
Maryland,	Baltimore,	" 3-6
Indiana,	Madison,	" 4-7
Wisconsin,	Watertown,	" 4-7
Connecticut,	New-Haven,	" 10-13
North Carolina,	Raleigh,	" 17-20
Tennessee, (East),	Knoxville,	" 18-19
Georgia,	Augusta,	" 23-26
Iowa,	Fairfield,	" 25
National Cattle Show,	Springfield, Ohio,	" 26-27

## NEW-YORK COUNTY SHOWS.

Oneida,	Rome,	Sept. 19-21
Rensselaer,	Lansingburgh,	" 19-21
Delaware,	Delhi,	" 20-21
Franklin,	Malone,	" 20-21
Jefferson,	Watertown,	" 21-22
Washington,	No. White Creek,	" 21-22
Dutchess,	Washington Hollow,	" 24-27
Albany,	Albany,	" 26-28
Putnam,	Carmel,	" 26-27
Columbia,	Chatham-Four-Corners,	" 29-30

## OHIO COUNTY SHOWS.

Guernsey,	Cambridge,	Sept. 6-8
Pickaway,	Circleville,	" 6-8
Clinton,	Wilmington,	" 12-13
Delaware,	Delaware,	" 13-14
Medina,	Medina,	" 13-14
Ashtabula,	Jefferson,	" 26-28
Lucas,	Toledo,	" 26-27
Sandusky,	Clyde,	" 26-27
Hardin,	Kenton,	" 27-28
Lorain,	Elyria,	" 27-28
Richland,	Mansfield,	" 27-28
Miami,	Troy,	" 27-29
Geauga, (Free),	Claridon,	" 28-29
Mahoning,	Canfield,	" 28-29
Summit,	Akron,	" 28-29
Belmont,	St. Clairsville,	Oct. 3-5
Logan,	Bellefontain,	" 3-5
Clarke,	Springfield,	" 3-5
Clermont,	Bantam,	" 3-6
Columbiana,	New-Lisbon,	" 3-5
Morgan,	McConnellsville,	" 3-4
Ross,	Chillicothe,	" 3-5
Hamilton,	Carthage,	" 4-6
Wood,	Portageville,	" 4-5
Ashland,	Ashland,	" 4-5
Geauga,	Burton,	" 4-6
Henry,	Napoleon,	" 5-6
Holmes,	Millersburgh,	" 5-6
Gallia,	Gallipolis,	" 5-6
Harrison,	Cadiz,	" 5-6
Trumbull,	Warren,	" 5-6
Licking,	Newark,	" 11-12
Preble,	New-Paris,	" 11-13
Coshocton,	Coshocton,	" 12-13
Defiance,	Defiance,	" 12-13
Carroll,	Carrollton,	" 17-19

## PENNSYLVANIA COUNTY SHOWS.

Dauphin,	Harrisburg,	Sept. 13-15
Delaware,	Chester,	" 14-16
Mercer,	Mercer,	" 19-20
York,		" 20-22
Monongahala Valley,	Monong. City,	" 28-29
Alleghany, Pa.,	Pittsburg,	Oct. 3-6
Tioga,	Tioga Valley,	" 4-5
Somerset,	Somerset,	" 5
Lawrence,		" 11-13
Westmoreland,	Greensburg,	" 11-13
Montgomery,	Springtown,	" 26-28
Fullon,	McConnellsburg,	" 26-28

## NEW-JERSEY COUNTY SHOWS.

Cumberland,	Bridgeton,	Sept. 15
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Gloucester,	Woodbury,	" 19
Monmouth,	Freehold,	" 21

## COUNTY SHOWS MISCELLANEOUS.

Hillsborough, N. H.,	Nashua,	Sept. 26-27
Rockingham, N. H.,	Exeter,	" 13-14
Grafton, N. H.,	Lyme,	" 21-22
Cheshire, N. H.,	Keene,	" 26-27
Merrimack, N. H.,	Fisherville,	" 27-28
Fairfield, Ct.,	Stamford,	" 26-29
North Aroostook, Me.,	Presque Isle,	" 4-5
Cass, Mich.,	Cassopo,	Oct. 3-4
Livingston, Mich.,	Howell,	" 3-5

## SPECIAL NOTICE TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS.

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.—As we have before announced, the *Agriculturist* is sent no longer than ordered and paid for; so that any one receiving the paper need not expect to receive a bill for it afterwards. With the last number of any subscription we send a notice that the time is up, or what is equivalent, we generally send a bill for another year. The bill is made out at the full price \$2 a year. Those belonging to clubs will of course remit only the club price.

BOUND VOLUMES.—We have a few sets (26 numbers) of volume eleventh, bound and unbound. The price, at the office, of the unbound volumes is \$1.00. The bound volumes are neatly put up in cloth covers, gilt backs, at \$1.50.

We can also furnish the covers separately, gilt and all ready for putting in the paper, for twenty-five cents each. With the covers thus prepared, any bookbinder can complete the binding for twenty-five cents. Volumes sent to the office will be bound complete for fifty cents.

We are having printed a new edition of the first ten annual volumes of the monthly *Agriculturist*, which can be supplied for \$1.25 per volume or \$10 for the set of ten volumes.

We find that by using such good paper, our volume of 332 pages will be quite large to bind, and especially large for those who wish to stitch their paper together with an index, without being at the expense of binding. To obviate this, we have concluded to be at the expense and trouble of making out an extra index with No. 26, so as to form a complete volume of the first 26 numbers. The index for the next 26 numbers will be given at the end of the year, or with No. 52. This arrangement will make it convenient for all, as the 52 numbers can be stitched or bound in two volumes with an index for each, or in one volume with the double index at the close.

We hope all will preserve their numbers, for there are many single articles each of which will be worth the price of the volume, for future reference. When the paper arrives from the post-office, a good plan is to see that it is properly folded, and then pin or sew it through the middle and cut open the leaves. It is very easy to stitch 26 numbers together. To do this, arrange them in regular order, and with an awl punch several holes about one-fourth of an inch from the back, and through these run a strong thread two or three times with a darning-needle, and the work is done. We have scores of volumes of papers, pamphlets, and addresses, thus prepared, which serve all the purposes of a bound volume, and occupy less room in storing and carrying. We would, however, prefer to see volumes of agricultural papers neatly bound and laid upon the book-shelves or tables of farmers. They are much better and more appropriate ornaments, than gilded volumes of trashy magazines or novels.

ONE WORD MORE.—We thank our friends for the liberal aid they have afforded us in extending the circulation of the *Agriculturist*. Our list has increased beyond our expectation, and we are daily encouraged to labor with the utmost diligence, to make our paper worthy of the confidence and admiration of our largely increasing list of readers. Our reliance for the

continuance and increase of our list is upon those who are already readers. As stated above, we now divide the year so as to give either one or two complete volumes of the 52 numbers. Number 27 begins the second volume, or half of the year.

BACK NUMBERS.—We have taken the precaution to print each week a large number of extra copies, so that we can still supply new subscribers with full sets from the beginning of this volume, (March 15.) Any copies accidentally lost by a subscriber, will be freely supplied. Specimen copies sent to any person, whose address is furnished post-paid.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have several communications on hand which we will look over as soon as we have time, and some of them will be published. It is no trifling labor to prepare for the printer many communications which we receive. Some are written so closely that there is not room to put in corrections, without re-writing the whole. We cheerfully prepare articles, unless there is manifest want of care on the part of the writer. If he does as well as he can, we make all needful changes and corrections.

As most writers doubtless wish to improve their own style, we suggest to them to keep an exact copy of their communications, and then compare this copy with the printed sheet. They may often learn something in this way.

We are not anxious to receive original poetry. We have little space for rhyme, and we have good selections enough to last us a year at least. Good poetry, however, will not be rejected; but we advise all who attempt to write in verse to remember, that good rhyme does not constitute good poetry; on the contrary, some of the best poetry we have ever seen does not "rhyme" at all, while some of the best rhyme contains not a single poetic sentiment.

From the Mark Lane Express, Monday, July 31.

## REVIEW OF THE BRITISH CORN TRADE.

THE depression in the Wheat trade amounted to a panic in the early part of the week, and forced sales were in many cases made at a decline of 6s. to 10s. per qr. on the rates current eight days before. Within the last few days sellers have shown less disposition to press business, and the downward movement appears for the present to be arrested. That there are good grounds for concluding that quotations of Wheat may range very much lower than they have done since the harvest of 1853, if this year's crop should prove abundant and be well secured, is self-evident; but many vicissitudes may yet take place before so desirable a result shall have been accomplished; indeed, it is by no means certain that, even with fine weather for the ingathering, the produce will be such as to put the country in the position it usually holds at this period of the year in regard to stocks. It can scarcely be questioned that farmers, as a body, hold very little Wheat; here and there a wealthy individual may have been induced, by the possibility of higher prices, to hold back; but this is certainly the exception, and any one who travels through the country cannot help observing the almost complete clearance of the stack-yards. We think, therefore, that it must be admitted that the growers will have little or nothing on hand by the time the new Wheat shall have become available. As yet, only a few patches of Talavera Wheat has been cut. Reaping will not, under the most favorable circumstances, be general for a fortnight, and the fields will probably not be cleared by the 1st of September. To act as if all danger were over, is, to say the least, somewhat premature. We sincerely trust that nothing may occur to detract from the present cheering prospects. We believe that the yield will be a good average, and the quality, with auspicious weather, fine; but it must be recollected that as yet hardly a sheaf of corn has been housed, and a great deal must there-



fore still depend upon the weather. It is not easy to determine, under existing circumstances, what would be the probable range of prices provided the harvest in this country and on the continent of Europe should be well secured. Stocks abroad are, we believe, as nearly exhausted as with us, which must, in the natural course of things, have some effect.

#### CONTINENTAL CORN TRADE.

By the latest advices from the north of Europe, it appears that the weather, which had in the early part of the month been unsettled, had become very fine, and that the corn crops were rapidly approaching maturity. Harvest will probably be commenced there about the same time as with us, the character of the summer having been very similar. It is yet too early to form any very definite estimate of the probable result of the harvest abroad, but most of the accounts agree in speaking well of the prospects, and we are therefore inclined to think that at least an average of Wheat will be produced by the countries bordered by the Baltic. The quality will be fine if the weather should prove favorable for harvesting. The prospect of good crops, and the very depressed tone of the advices from hence, had not been without influence on the trade, but hardly any stocks remaining on hand, prices had not given way to an extent corresponding with the fall here.

Letters from Danzig, dated Wednesday last, report a very dull trade, with quotations little better than nominal. Rye cutting has been commenced, under highly auspicious circumstances, the weather being dry and very warm. The accounts from Rostock, Stettin, Stralsund, &c., are almost unanimous in describing the prospects for the harvest as very promising.

In Holland the cutting of Rye has been commenced, and supplies of new being now expected at market, old has receded in price. The Wheat trade, under the influence of fine weather and flat accounts from this side, had, it appears, become exceedingly depressed at Amsterdam, as well as at Rotterdam.

The Belgian markets, where prices have till lately been well supported, have also given way this week, and it is evident that the value of Wheat will be regulated at all the near continental ports by quotations here.

From France we learn that harvest was drawing to a close in the south, and that considerable progress had been made in the northern parts of the kingdom. The reports respecting the yield vary materially, but, on the whole, there appears reason to come to the conclusion that the entire produce will exceed that of good average years. Supplies of new Wheat, Rye, &c., had begun to come forward, and the exhaustion of old stocks had therefore been less severely felt than had been the case a week or two before; prices had consequently given way more or less in all the leading markets; at some the fall had been considerable.

Letters from the principle Italian ports inform us that the crops of Wheat had been secured in excellent order, and that the result of the harvest had proved satisfactory in every way. Prices had rapidly receded, the downward movement having been facilitated by the fact that the exportation was prohibited till December, and that there would consequently be no outlet for the extra quantity that might be brought to market.

In Spain the Wheat harvest has also given a very excellent return, and the chances are that that country will have some quantity of Wheat to spare for export to Great Britain.

**HOGS IN KENTUCKY.**—According to the returns received at the Auditor's office, the number of hogs over six months old is, 1,515,699, against 1,356,802, last year. Increase this year, 158,896 head.—*Louisville Journal*.

## Markets.

**REMARKS.**—Under the advices of the *Baltic*, Flour advanced 25 cts. per bbl. Corn is several cents per bushel higher on account of the excessive drouth. Pork, Beef and Lard have all improved. Clover seed has again advanced one cent per lb. Wool has receded a little, and is dull of sale.

Cotton and Sugar, an upward tendency.

Money has become higher again, and no paper sells under 10 per ct. in the street, while good goes all the way from 15 to 30 per cent. discount. This is a bad state of affairs for those who want to borrow, and should teach the farmers to avoid the perils of the needy merchant, manufacturer, and speculators in general.

The Weather continues hot and dry; and the corn, root, and after grass crops are suffering materially from want of rain in many parts of the country, but more especially at the South-west.

Since the above was in type, we have received per Steamer *Baltic* the *Mark Lane Express* of August 7th, from which we make the following interesting extracts in regard to the British and Continental harvests:

The change which has taken place in the weather since our last has naturally given rise to uneasiness in regard to the harvest. The showers were in the early part of the week partial, but few districts have wholly escaped; and the rain has since become general, and so heavy that the crops have been a good deal laid, and otherwise injured. Should a period of settled dry weather succeed, the mischief might perhaps not be serious; but it must be confessed that matters are now in a somewhat precarious position, and that great injury might result in case much more wet should be experienced. In this position of affairs an opinion as to the probable result of the harvest cannot be safely ventured on, and all we can say on the subject at present is, that, in point of quantity, we think there is a full average of Wheat, as well as of Spring Corn; wet weather for any length of time might, however, greatly detract from the produce by waste and damage. We sincerely regret that any thing should have occurred to cloud the bright prospects which the appearance of the fields presented only a week ago; the change has been most unfortunate, but we are not inclined to give way to gloomy forebodings. True, the crops have been lodged and twisted about, but an interval of dry, settled weather might yet set matters right. We certainly considered the late panic uncalled for, and endeavored to prove that such was the case; the disposition appears now to be to run to the other extreme, which may be equally dangerous. Everything must depend on the weather; should it prove tolerably auspicious we might yet have a good average crop, in which case the range of prices would undoubtedly be much lower during the next twelve months than it has been since the autumn of 1853.

In France harvest has not yet been finished, and as a somewhat similar change has taken place there in the weather, to that unfortunately experienced here, some mischief may be done to that portion of the corn still out. In the more forward departments, the great bulk has, however, been safely secured; and though the accounts are not so uniformly favorable as from Italy and Spain, still the prevailing impression appears to be that France will have full average crops of Wheat and Rye, and we have heard of no serious complaints in regard to other articles.

In Holland the seasons are not much more forward than in this country, and throughout Germany reaping is usually commenced about the same period as in England. The result of

the harvest over the Northern and Eastern parts of Europe may therefore be said to be as yet doubtful, and dependent on the weather.

#### PRODUCE MARKET.

Saturday, August 19, 1854.

THE prices given in our reports from week to week, are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

Potatoes have risen within two weeks a dollar on a barrel. This arises from the dry weather, and from the rot, which prevails to some extent. There is but little prospect of their being down again at present. The dry weather has filled the market with plums. They come in this week by the cart-load, though there were not enough last week worth quoting. We saw a few green grapes in market. Cabbage still continues very high. In fact nearly all vegetables bring a good price. Tomatoes, however, are rather dull. Berries are nearly out of season. Butter, little variation.

**VEGETABLES.**—Potatoes, Mercers, \$3 50@4 00 bbl.; White, \$3 25; Sweet, \$4 50; Turnips, yellow, \$3 50 bbl.; Onions, rope, \$4 50@5 50 hundred bunches; bbl. \$2 25@2 75; Beets, \$2 50@3 00 hundred bunches; Carrots, same; Tomatoes, 75c. per basket; Green Corn, 50c. @75c. per hundred ears; String Beans, 75c. per basket; Lima, \$1; Marrow Squashes, \$1 25 per bbl.; Cabbage, \$5 @12 per hundred; Cucumbers, 75c. per hundred; Water-melons, \$5 @12 per hundred; Nutmeg, \$1 25 per bbl.; Pumpkins, \$6 per hundred.

**FRUITS.**—Pears, cooking, \$2 per bbl.; eating, \$3; Apples, \$2 @12@25 50 per bbl.; Peaches, \$1 50@1 75 per basket; Pinks, Green Gage, \$1 50@1 75 per basket; Common, \$1 @1 25; Eggs, State, 15c. @16c. per doz.; Ohio, 13c.; Butter, Orange Co., 23c. @24c. per lb.; State, 18c. @22c.; Cheese, 10c. @10 1/2c.

#### NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, August 21, 1854.

THE general appearance of the cattle in market to-day is better than it has been for several weeks. The butchers do not find fault with the quality, but stand out as to prices. In fact they are determined to have their own way in spite of the high prices demanded by the salesmen. We saw several droves of cattle to-day which it is a real pleasure to look at. The finest consisted of 82 Short-Horns from Fayette county, Kentucky, owned by W. E. Wheaton, and brought by Messrs. Ware. They were veal beef, estimated to weigh 850 lbs. each. We saw only the last of the drove, but even these were very fine. They were shipped at Cincinnati for Cincinnati, and thence to Buffalo and Albany, which place they reached in eight days, making the shortest time known. The cost of bringing was about \$14 per head.

Another superior drove also Short-horns, 112 in number, belonged to E. P. Turner, and were sold by George Ayvaull. They were fed by Dr. Smith, of Scott Co., Kentucky, weight estimated at 750 lbs. They came through in the same time as the above. It will be seen from the list that there is a large supply of cattle in market, at least five or six hundred more than is wanted.

As was stated last week, they are hastened on by the drought. It is stated that there will not be more than half a crop of corn at the West. Of course this must materially affect the prices of beef. Good beef goes to-day from 8c. to 9 1/2c. per lb.; inferior quality from 7c. @ 8c.

The sheep market has been dull the past week. The market is entirely overstocked. Cows and calves are also lower.

The following are about the highest and lowest prices.

Beesves,	7 1/2c. @ 9 1/2c.
Cows and calves,	\$30 @ \$65
Veals,	4c. @ 6c.
Sheep,	\$3 @ \$7
Lambs,	\$2 @ \$6

Mr. Chamberlin reports beeves 6 1/2 @ 9 1/2 cents per lb.; cows and calves, \$20 @ 50; Sheep, \$2 50 @ \$6; Lambs, \$1 25 @ \$4 50; Veal calves, \$4 50 @ \$6 50.

Mr. Browning reports beeves, 6 @ 9c. per lb.; cows and calves, \$25 @ \$35 @ \$40; sheep, \$2 @ \$6; lambs, \$2 25 @ \$5; veal calves, 4 1/2c. @ 6 1/2c.

Mr. O'Brien reports beeves 6c. @ 8c.; cows and calves, \$25 @ \$35; veal calves, 4c. @ 6c.

Washington Yards, Forty-fourth street.

A. M. ALLESTON, Proprietor.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	IN MARKET TO-DAY.
Beesves,	3333
Cows,	45
Veal Calves,	321
Sheep and Lambs,	1229

Of the above there came by the Hudson River R. R., 600; Hudson River Boats, 200; Erie R. R., 2300; Harlem Railroad, 156.

New-York State furnished 530 beeves; Ohio, 807; Kentucky, 350; Indiana, 100; Illinois, 696; Virginia, 136; Pennsylvania, 215.



## RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

	CHAMBERLIN'S.	BROWNING'S.	O'BRIEN'S.
	Robinson st.	Sixth st.	Sixth st.
Beeves,	495	345	150
Cows & calves,	180	74	46
Veals,	150	40	30
Sheep,	4,362		
Lambs,	3,110	7,109	

Mr. Jas. McCarty, sheep broker at Browning's, Sixth street, reports sales of 1,984 sheep and lambs, for \$5,951, being an average for sheep and lambs taken together, of \$3.01 per head. They were sold in the following lots and prices: 50, \$136; 214, \$711 79; 144, \$462 50; 209, \$549 25; 388, \$1,238 29; 117, \$257 82; 196, \$519 25; 97, \$353 50; 50, \$200; 120, \$324 13; 76, \$232 50; 124, \$434 75; 49, \$187; 107, \$243; 43, \$132 50.

Sales of Sheep and Lambs by John Mortimore.

Sheep.	Price per Head.	Price per lb. for mutton
110	\$4 40	9 cts.
50 bought here,	5 25	10
50	4 00	9 1/2
175	4 25	8 1/2
77	3 44	9 1/2
242	5 25	10
170	1 75	10 cts. per lb. for Mutton.
Lambs,		Price per lb. for Meat.
80	3 12 1/2	11
20	3 25	11
110	2 75	10 1/2
33	2 87 1/2	10 1/2
32	3 50	10
57	2 75	10
200	3 25	10 1/2

The fifty Sheep mentioned above were bought here for \$151 25 from a sheep broker, and sold by me the next day for \$202, being clear profit on 50 sheep, of \$80 75. The market this week has been very dull, and the supply abundant. Lambs have been sold from 4 to 6 shillings per head less than last week. Good sheep are doing well. The week closes with a large supply on hand, and the demand light. Their stock is not worth the trouble and expense of bringing to market. Mutton is selling by the carcass in Washington Market, 4@9c. per lb. Lamb, 6@12 1/2c., as in quality.

## PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, Lumber, &c.

<b>Asbes.</b>		
Pot, 1st sort, 1853.....	100 lbs.—	7—
Pearl, 1st sort, 1852.....		6—
<b>Beeswax.</b>		
American Yellow.....	lb.—	29 @ 30
<b>Bristles.</b>		
American, Gray and White.....		40 @ 45
<b>Flour and Meal.</b>		
Sour.....	bbl. 6 50	67 25
Superfine No. 2.....		67—
State, common brands.....	8 25	68 37 1/2
State, Straight brand.....	8 43	68 62 1/2
State, favorite brands.....	8 68 1/2	69 25
Western, mixed do.....	8 50	68 75
Michigan and Indiana, Straight do.....	9—	69 37 1/2
Michigan, fancy brands.....	9 37 1/2	69 10—
Ohio, common to good brands.....	9 25	69 50
Ohio, round hoop, common.....	9 43 1/2	69 62 1/2
Ohio, fancy brands.....	9 50	69 62 1/2
Ohio, extra brands.....	9 62 1/2	69 11 50
Michigan and Indiana, extra do.....	9—	69 10 50
Genesee, fancy brands.....	10—	69 10 25
Genesee, extra brands.....	10—	69 11 50
Canada, (in bond).....	7 87 1/2	68—
Brandywine.....	8 87 1/2	69—
Georgetown.....	8 87 1/2	69—
Petersburgh City.....	8 87 1/2	69—
Richmond Country.....	8 75	68 87 1/2
Alexandria.....	8 75	68 87 1/2
Baltimore, Howard Street.....	8 75	68 87 1/2
Rye Flour.....	5 50	65 75
Corn Meal, Jersey.....	3 75	4 18
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	4—	4—
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	18 50	6—
<b>Grain.</b>		
Wheat, White Genesee.....	bush. 2 20	69 30
Wheat, do, Canada (in bond).....	1 50	61 75
Wheat, Southern, White.....	1 80	61 86
Wheat, Ohio, White.....	1 90	61 95
Wheat, Michigan, White.....	1 95	62—
Wheat, Mixed Western.....	1 95	62 00
Wheat, Western Red.....	1 62	61 79
Rye, Northern.....	1 15	61 17
Corn, Unsound.....	65—	70—
Corn, Round Yellow.....	70—	72—
Corn, Round White.....	81—	81—
Corn, Southern White.....	67—	78—
Corn, Southern Yellow.....	76—	78—
Corn, Southern Mixed.....	80—	—
Corn, Western Mixed.....	71—	73—
Corn, Western Yellow.....	71—	73—
Barley.....	95—	91 05
Oats, River and Canal.....	43—	45—
Oats, New Jersey.....	45—	46—
Oats, Western.....	43—	49—
Oats, Penna.....	47—	49—
Oats, Southern.....	42—	45—
Peas, Black-eyed.....	2 bush. 2 75	69 67 1/2
Peas, Canada.....	bush. 1 18 1/2	—
Beans, White.....	1 50	61 62 1/2

## Naval Stores.

Turpentine, Soft, North County.....	280 lb.—	5 75
Turpentine, Wilmington.....		5 50
Tar.....	bbl. 3—	3 50
Pitch, City.....	3 75	—
Resin, Common, (delivered).....	1 75	1 97 1/2
Resin, White.....	280 lb.—	4 75
Spirits Turpentine.....	gal.—	66—

## Oil Cakes.

Thin Oblong, City.....	ton.—	2—
Thick, Round, Country.....		28—
Thin Oblong Country.....		23—

## Plaster Paris.

Blue Nova Scotia.....	ton, 8 50	3 75
White Nova Scotia.....	3 50	3 62 1/2

## Provisions.

Beef, Mess, Country.....	bbl. 12—	13—
Beef, Prime, Country.....	6 50	7 25
Beef, Mess, City.....	15 50	—
Beef, Mess, extra.....	15 50	17—
Beef, Prime, City.....	7 25	8—
Beef, Mess, repacked, Wisconsin.....		16—
Beef, Prime, Mess.....	tee. 22 75	—
Pork, Mess, Western.....	bbl. 14 37	14 50
Pork, Prime, Western.....	12 50	—
Pork, Prime, Mess.....	14 50	16—
Pork, Clear, Western.....		15 50
Lard, Ohio, Prime, in barrels.....	lb.—	10—
Hams, Pickled.....		8 1/2—
Hams, Dry Salted.....		7 1/2—
Shoulders, Pickled.....		6 1/2—
Shoulders, Dry Salted.....		6 1/2—
Beef Hams, in Pickle.....	bbl. 13—	16 50
Beef, Smoked.....	lb.—	9—
Butter, Orange County.....	19—	21 1/2
Butter, Ohio.....	12—	15—
Butter, New-York State Dairies.....	16—	19—
Butter, Canada.....	12—	15—
Butter, other Foreign, (in bond).....		—
Cheese, fair to prime.....	5—	9—

## Saltpetre.

Refined.....	6 1/2—	8—
Crude, East India.....	7—	7 1/2—
Nitrate Soda.....	5—	5 1/2—

## Seeds.

Clover.....	lb.—	7—
Timothy, Mowed.....	tee. 14—	17—
Timothy, Reaped.....	17—	20—
Flax, American, Rough.....	bush.—	—
Linseed, Calcutta.....		—

## Salt.

Turks Island.....	bush.—	48—
St. Martin's.....		—
Liverpool, Ground.....	sack. 1 10	1 12 1/2
Liverpool, Fine.....	1 45	1 50
Liverpool, Fine, Ashton's.....	1 72 1/2	1 75

## Sugar.

St. Croix.....	lb.—	—
New-Orleans.....	4—	6 1/2
Cuba Muscovado.....	4 1/2—	6—
Porto Rico.....	4 1/2—	6 1/2
Havana, White.....	7 1/2—	8—
Havana, Brown and Yellow.....	5—	7 1/2
Stuart's, Double-Refined, Loaf.....	9 1/2—	—
do. do. do. Crushed.....	9 1/2—	—
do. do. do. Ground.....	9 1/2—	—
do. (A) Crushed.....	9—	—
do. 2d quality, Crushed.....	5—	—
Manilla.....	5 1/2—	—
Brazil White.....	6 1/2—	—
Brazil, Brown.....	5—	—

## Tallow.

American, Prime.....	lb.—	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
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## Tobacco.

Virginia.....	lb.—	—
Kentucky.....	7—	10—
Mason County.....	6 1/2—	11—
Maryland.....	—	—
St. Domingo.....	12—	18—
Cuba.....	18 1/2—	23 1/2
Yara.....	40—	45—
Havana, Fillers and Wrappers.....	25—	1—
Florida Wrappers.....	15—	60—
Connecticut Seed Leaf.....	6—	30—
Pennsylvania Seed Leaf.....	5 1/2—	15—

## Wool.

American, Saxony Fleeces.....	lb.—	42 @ 45
American, Full-blood Merino.....	40—	40—
American 1/2 and 3/4 Merino.....	34—	36—
American, Native and 1/2 Merino.....	38—	30—
Extra, Pulled.....	40—	42—
Superfine, Pulled.....	34—	36—
No. 1, Pulled.....	28—	30—

THE HORSE, THE HORSE.  
NOBLEST OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

AND THE ONE MOST FREQUENTLY ILL-TREATED, neglected, and abused. We have just published a book so valuable to every man who owns a Horse, that no one should willingly be without it. It is entitled,

## THE MODERN HORSE DOCTOR.

and is from the pen of that celebrated English Veterinary Surgeon, Dr. GEO. H. DADD, well known for many years in this Country, as one of the most successful scientific and popular writers and lecturers in this branch of medical and surgical science. The book which he now offers to the public is the result of many years' study and practical experience which few have had.

From the numerous and strong commendations, of distinguished men and the newspaper press, we select the following: Extracts from a letter from Hon. John H. Clifford, Ex-Governor of Mass.

Dr. Dadd, Dear Sir:—I hope your new work on the noblest creature that man has ever been permitted to hold in subjection (the Horse) will meet with that success, which all your efforts in this direction so well deserve.

Your obedient servant,  
JOHN H. CLIFFORD.

From Hon. Marshall P. Wilder.

Boston, May 13, 1854.  
Dr. DADD,—My Dear Sir:—I am greatly obliged to you for the valuable treatise, the results of your own investigations, which you have recently issued, hoping that it may meet with the patronage of a discriminating community.  
I remain yours with great regard,  
MARSHALL P. WILDER.

The "Modern Horse Doctor," by Dr. G. H. Dadd, is a manual of genuine science, and ought to be owned and studied on the score of humanity, as well as interest, by every man who owns a horse.—Boston Congregationalist.

Dr. Dadd has had great experience in the cure of sick horses, and explains the secret of his success in this vol.—N. Y. Tribune.

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This is one of the most valuable treatises on the subject ever published; and no owner of that noblest of the animal race, the horse, should be without it. Especially should it be in the hands of every hotel and livery-stable keeper. To many a man would it be worth hundreds of dollars every year.—Ind. Democrat, Concord.

By far the most learned and copious work on the horse and his diseases, we have ever seen.—N. Y. Evangelist.

One of the greatest and most commendable qualities of this work, is, it is practical and plain to the comprehension of those farmers and others for whom it is mainly designed. The course of treatment favors generally a more sanative and rational system of medication than that recommended in any previously existing works on farriery. No farmer or owner of a horse should be without this book. Stable keepers, stage proprietors and hackmen we believe would derive profit by having at least one copy hung up in their stables for use and reference by their stable men.—Daily News, Philadelphia.

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What we have read of this book induces us to regard it as a very sensible and valuable work; and we learn that those much more competent to judge of its value, have given it their unqualified approval.—Ev. Traveler, Boston.

This book supplies a great desideratum which Skinner's admirable treatise on the Horse did not fill. Every man may be his own veterinary surgeon, and with much greater safety to the noble animal, than by trusting him to the treatment of the empirical itinerants who infest the country. It is well illustrated, and should be purchased by every man who owns a horse.—Ev. Mirror, N. Y.

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This is a scientific, thorough and complete treatise upon the diseases to which one of the noblest of animals is subject, and the remedies which they severally require.—Troy Daily Budget.

It is a valuable book to those who have the care of horses.—Hartford Herald.

He is not worthy to have a horse in his care, who will not use such a work to qualify himself for his duties to this animal.—Commonwealth, Boston.

Published by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Boston.  
JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON, Cleveland, Ohio.  
For sale by all Booksellers.

## SHORT-HORN CATTLE AND SHEEP FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING SHORT-HORN AND OTHER STOCK, (all pure bred animals,) were sent out by Mr. Hatch, of Morris, Otsego Co., N. Y., to his farm, situate one mile from Albion, the county-seat of Edwards Co., Illinois, and are now for sale, as the farm is to be disposed of. For further particulars address Col. Hudson on the premises.

Cuba.—A red and white bull, calved April 17, 1853; got by Prophet, dam Coral, by Bertram 3d, (314) & gd Conquest, by Washington, (1826) & gd Pansey, by Blaise, (76) & gd Primrose, by Charles, (127) & gd by Blith Comet, (75) & gd by Prince, (321) & gd by Patriot, (486).

Prophet is a grandson of Yorkshirreman, (5700), who was bred by Mr. Thomas Bates; his dam Phenix, entered in herd book, Vol. V., page 73, as produce from Princess, &c.

Tea Rose.—A roan cow, calved May 2, 1848; got by Westchester, dam White Rose, by Splendid, (6297) & gd Yellow Rose, by Young Denton, (983) & gd Arabella, by North Star, (460) & gd Aurora, by Comet, (155) & gd by Henry, (301) & gd by Danby, (180).

Westchester was by Yorkshirreman, (5700), by thus making Tea Rose a descendant on the bull's side, from the Kirkleavington herd.

Patriot Rose.—A red heifer calf from Tea Rose, by Prophet.

See pedigree of Tea Rose.

Phœasant.—A red heifer calved in the spring of 1852, by Prophet, dam Phlox, by Yorkshirreman, (5700) & gd Phoenix, by Hero, (4030) & gd Princess, by Washington, (1566) & gd Pansey, by Blaise, (76) & gd Primrose, by Charles, (127) & gd by Blith Comet, (75) & gd by Prince, (321) & gd by Patriot, (486).

The numbers refer to the English Herd-book, where the full pedigree of each animal may be found.

Besides the above, there are a few South-downs, and a few French merino sheep and lambs, all purely bred, Dorking fowls, &c.

## SHEEP.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS THE FOLLOWING FOR sale, which he warrants pure bred in so far as the Merinos and South-downs are concerned. 4 South-down Rams, and 3 Buck Lambs. 3 Merino Rams, and 6 Buck Lambs. 6 Cotswold Rams, and 2 Buck Lambs.

Apply to JOHN F. CLEW,  
Hyde Park, N. Y.;  
Or, 90 Maiden Lane.

## DEVON CALVES.

THREE DEVON BULL CALVES—PEDIGREES WILL BE given—for sale by Edward G. Fille, West Farms, Westchester County, N. Y.



## ADVERTISEMENTS.

## A NEW FERTILIZER.

**THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY**, (who have been manufacturing Poudrette for the last 14 years,) have, by a recently-discovered process, been enabled so completely to disinfect Night Soil, as to present to the cultural World, that long sought after and greatly to be desired article.

## PURE NIGHT SOIL, DISINFECTED AND DRIED.

This article differs from Poudrette, and every other article of manure made from human excrement, from the fact that it contains no mixture of foreign substance whatever, (except 5 per cent. of calcined gypsum, which is used to retain any fugitive ammonia,) the sulphuretted hydrogen which is the offensive gas escaping from Night Soil, is taken from it by a peculiar process. It is, also, entirely separated from rubbish not smaller than a pin's head, and so concentrated, that its bulk is decreased one-half by manufacture, yet, at the same time, none of its virtues are allowed to escape. The Lodi Manufacturing Company have selected the Chinese words designating desiccated night soil as the name for this article, viz.:—

## TA-FEU.

and offer it for sale under the following guarantees:

1st.—That it is free from unpleasant odor, and contains 95 per cent. of night soil concentrated, and 5 per cent. of calcined gypsum, and nothing else.

2d.—That it cannot be surpassed by any other manure in the world, either in fertilizing power or in cheapness.

3d.—That it is equal to Guano in the proportion of 4 pounds of Ta-feu to 3 pounds of Guano. That it is equal to any superphosphate of lime now in market grown for poud on any crop, and is one-third cheaper than Guano, and twice as cheap as superphosphate.

4th.—It contains every kind of good necessary to the growth of plants, and is perfectly soluble in water, making, therefore, a splendid top-dressing on grass and grain.

It is perfectly dry, and can be bagged or barreled, and sent to any part of the United States. Price \$30 per ton, of 2,240 lbs., for any quantity over 10 tons; under that, \$25. No charge will be made for cartage or package.

Persons wishing to try it, can send us any amount, from \$3 upwards, and the exact number of pounds will be forwarded, with directions for use.

We recommend it strongly on cabbage plants, turnips, wheat, grain and grass, either sowed or harrowed in, or as a top-dressing, after the grain is up. On cabbages and turnips it has already been tried with astonishing results, having doubled the size of cabbage plants in a week.

From 300 to 500 lbs. per acre will be a first-rate dressing for grass in the fall, and for grain followed by grass; a table-spoonful is more than sufficient for a cabbage plant.

All communications must be addressed to the  
**LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY,**  
49-54 74 Cordland St. New-York.

## FOURTEENTH ANNUAL CATTLE SHOW AND EXHIBITION

OF THE NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, HELD IN CONNECTION WITH THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE AND NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, AT HAMILTON SQUARE, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 3d, 4th, 5th, AND 6th, 1854.

**THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY WILL** be held as above in the City of New-York, from Oct. 3d, to 6th, on which occasion upwards of Eight Thousand Dollars are offered as premiums for the best of the following: Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Dairy Products, Farm Implements and Machinery, domestic and other Manufactures, Flowers, Fruits and articles in all the mechanical departments, the full particulars of which will be found in the List of premiums published. A large portion of the Premiums are open to competition by persons out of the State.

It is believed that this combined Exhibition will be the most extensive ever held in this country, and will afford to Exhibitors, advantages never before offered in every department of the Exhibition, combining the entire industrial interest of the farmers, manufacturers, mechanics, horticulturists and artisans of our country.

Persons desirous of examining the list of Premiums and Regulations, or of entering stock, implements, or other articles for exhibition will please apply to R. P. Johnson, Secretary, State Agricultural Rooms, Albany, at the Rooms of the American Institute, 321 Broadway, or James Beebe & Co., 336 Broadway, New-York, where the Premium List and Regulations will be furnished, and every desired information in relation to the exhibition given.

Stalls and fodder, for stock, and erections for the other articles will be provided in season so that all articles designed for Exhibition can be taken to the show grounds on their arrival in the City where the will be provided for and protected.

The following Railroads have agreed to transport all stock and articles on exhibition free, requiring the freight to be advanced on delivery and repaid on return of the articles with evidence of being exhibited &c.: Hudson River, New-York and Erie, New-York City and Buffalo, Ithaca and Oswego, Canandaigua and Elmira, New-York Central, Rome and Watertown, New-York and Harlem, Long Island, Troy and Boston, and it is presumed all the Railroads leading into New-York, will afford the like facilities.

Application to transport articles, should be made in season to the nearest Station Agent.

B. P. JOHNSON, Sec. WM. KELLY, Pres.  
Aug., 1854. 49-53

**SUFFOLK PIGS FROM THE STOCK OF PRINCE ALBERT**, which gained the gold medal at Smithfield Club, England, also the first prize at the exhibition of the Norfolk Agricultural Society, Massachusetts, 1853, two to three months old, supplied with food delivered on board Express cars or vessels, on receiving thirty dollars per pair. Or they will be sent to any part of the United States, upon receiving a certificate of deposit for forty dollars, from the Postmaster, that upon their reception, in good order, free of expense, he will pay.

Address JAMES MORTON, West Needham, Mass.  
Or GEORGE H. P. FLAGG, Boston, Massachusetts.

## SPRINGFIELD HALL, LANCASTER, (Eng.)

**IMPORTED SALE OF PURE SHORT-HORNED BULLS.** MR. STRAFFORD has received instruction from S. E. Borden, Esq., to announce for Sale by Auction, without any reserve, at Springfield Hall, Lancaster, on Tuesday, the 5th of September next, 10 very superior pure-bred young SHORT-HORNED BULLS, which are principally by the celebrated Bull, Grand Duke (1824) bred by Mr. Bates, of Kirkcubright, and sold by Mr. Borden, in 1833, for 1,000 guineas, and are from Cows of the first class, thus affording an opportunity that will not again occur, as they are the last of his produce in this country.

Catalogues with the pedigrees may be had on application to Mr. Stafford, 13 Euston-square, London; or of Mr. Borden, at Springfield Hall, near Lancaster.

## WANTED.

**A FIRST-RATE PRACTICAL FARMER TO SUPERINTEND** the cultivation of about 300 acres on Long Island, some 30 miles from New-York. None need apply, but one who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, who can keep accounts and has had some experience. A single man preferred, but the advertiser would take a married man, if he suited well in other respects.

Apply at the office of this paper, 191 Water street. 49-51

## BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

**THE FALL EXHIBITION WILL BE HELD AT THE** Brooklyn Athenaeum, corner of Atlantic and Clinton streets, on the 19th, 20th, and 21st of September.

Exhibitors can obtain list of premiums at the Society's Rooms, Athenaeum, N. Cornell's, 161 Atlantic, and W. H. Cornell's, 232 Fulton, Cor. Clark St., Brooklyn, and at Allen & Cornell, 189 Water street, McIlvaine and Orr, 7 John street, and Jas. M. Thorburn & Co., 15 John street, New-York. 49

## HORSE POWERS THRESHERS AND SEPARATORS.

The Endless Chain or Railway Powers of our own manufacture, both single and double-gear, for one and two horses, which has never been equalled for lightness in running, strength, durability, and economy. They are universally approved wherever they have been tried.

3d. The Bogardus Power, for one to four horses. These are compact and wholly of iron, and adapted to all kinds of work.

3d. Eddy's Circular Wrought-iron Cog Wheels, for one to six horses. A new and favorite power.

4th. Trimble's Iron-sweep Power, for one to four horses.

5th. Improved Threshers upon the best principles, threshing clean with great rapidity, and scarce ever breaking the grain.

One-Horse Undershot.....\$25  
Two-Horse do.....\$30 to \$35  
One-Horse Overshot.....\$28  
Two-Horse do.....\$33 to \$38

Separators, which greatly facilitate cleaning the grain and preparing it for the fanning mill.....\$7 to \$10

All the above-named machines are guaranteed the best in the United States. R. L. ALLEN, 189 & 191 Water st. 49

## IMPORTED STOCK.

**GREAT SALE OF IMPORTED STOCK AT SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.**

**THE CLARK COUNTY IMPORTING COMPANY** would respectfully announce to those desirous of purchasing the best of Imported Stock, that they will offer for sale, one of the largest and best selected importations of Cattle and Sheep ever made in this country, on WEDNESDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, at the farm of A. I. Paige, one mile east of the city of Springfield, Ohio, comprising the entire importation.

**NINE THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN DURHAM BULLS, TWENTY DO. DO. COWS AND HEIFERS; AND A LOT OF SOUTH-DOWNS, LINCOLN, AND COTSWOLD SHEEP.** This Stock was selected by A. Wadsworth, Esq., of Clark county, and Dr. A. Watts, of Ross county, Ohio, gentlemen of great experience, and acknowledged to be among the best judges of stock in the country, from the herds of the most celebrated breeders of England and Ireland, among whom may be mentioned the names of Lord Faversham, Wilkinson, Torr, Fawkes, Dudding, Ambler, &c. Two of the Bulls took the prizes, in their respective classes, at the Royal Dublin Show in April, 1854.

Of the Sheep the South-downs are from the flock of the celebrated Jonas Webb, The Cotswolds from the flock of Mr. Hewer. The Leicester from the flock of Mr. Torr. The Lincoln from the flock of Mr. Lees.

Catalogues exhibiting the Pedigree of each animal may be obtained by any who desire the same on addressing Dr. R. Rodgers, Springfield, Ohio, Secretary of the Company.

A copy of 96 days will be given on all purchases, Springfield, Aug. 1, 1854.

Ohio Cultivator, Columbus; Scioto Gazette, Chillicothe; Ohio Farmer, Cleveland; Gazette, Cincinnati; Observer, Lexington, Ky.; Citizen, Paris, Ky.; Palladium, Richmond, Va.; Journal, Indianapolis; Am. Agriculturist, N. Y.; Tribune, N. Y. Copy during August (weekly) and forwarded according to the Republic office.

49-51

## THE UNITED STATES REVIEW.

**A DEMOCRATIC MONTHLY, PUBLISHED** at 80 Nassau street, New-York, by LLOYD & BRAINARD, at \$5 per annum, payable in advance.

In respect to politics, the Review is thoroughly democratic. Its tone is temperate, but firm. The articles are written with vigor and elegance, without any taint of the fashionable fustian of the day. Its style is earnest, philosophic, and forcible," etc., etc.—Washington Union.

The magazine literature of the month is more than usually interesting. In the first place stands the 'United States Review.' In this magazine there is evidence of a high order of talent, elegance, and judgment," etc., etc.—N. Y. Herald.

The United States Review is devoted to the advocacy of Democratic policy, and the advancement of Democratic principles. Its conductor purposes to make it a book for the national Democracy. Not the advocate of a section or a faction—no 'Young America,' or 'Old Fogism,' no North nor South; but the whole party everywhere in our great country, its cardinal doctrines, its unity the beauty of our strength."—Pennsylvania.

Its articles are written with an ability, a candor, and eloquence of style that defy criticism.—Democrat, Chicago, Ill.

The U. S. Review is destined to a position much needed, elucidating the true interests of the country and the party."—National Democrat, N. Y.

The tone, style, and temper of its articles are admirable. It discusses the great questions of the day with rare ability, in a tone dignified and courteous, and in a forcible and elegant style, exhibiting much information, good sense, and judgment."—New-Hampshire Patriot.

The high character of the earlier numbers has been fully sustained by the residue of the series.—Albany Argus, March 10th, 1853.

The very book of Democratic Literature, and we advise our friends who desire to hear an exposition of our great principles, to lend their support to this publication."—Kentucky Yeoman.

The U. S. Review is a manly and dignified exponent of the great Democratic creed of the Union, and should be in the hands of every Democrat."—Baltimore Argus.

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We repeat our recommendation of the U. S. Review to the efficient support of the Southern people. There is a class of men at the North, of high ability, firm principles, and learning, who have never, for a moment, yielded to the sectional outcry against the South, and these are the men who will control the Review."—Charleston Mercury.

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49-51

## FLAX STRAW.

**FLAX STRAW WANTED.**—THE NEW-JERSEY FLAX Wool Company are prepared to purchase Flax Straw unrotted, either pulled or cradled, by the quantity put up as dried hay in bale; or it will be preferred if broken up and rendered portable. Address, post-paid.  
44-56 WM. JEPHSON TAYLOR, 44 Wall-st.

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**A FEW BUSHELS CHERRY PITS FOR SALE.** CAREFULLY packed for transporting any distance.  
Address post-paid WM. DAY.  
Morristown Morris Co. N. J.

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**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.**—THE SUBSCRIBER keeps constantly on hand, and offers for sale the following valuable implements:

Fan Mills of various kinds, for rice as well as wheat, rye, &c. Grain Drills, a machine which every large grain planter should possess. They are of the best patterns, embracing most valuable improvements.

Smut Machines, Pilkington's, the most approved for general use.

Hay and Cotton Presses—Bullock's progressive power-presses, combining improvements which make them by far the best in use.

Grain mills, corn and cob crushers, a very large assortment of the best and latest improved kinds.

Horse Powers of all kinds, guaranteed the best in the United States. These embrace:—The Chain Power, of my own manufacture, both single and double-gear, for one and two horses, which has never been equalled for lightness in running, strength, and economy. They are universally approved wherever they have been tried. 3d. The Bogardus power, for one to four horses. These are compact, and wholly of iron, and adapted to all kinds of work. 3d. Eddy's Circular Wrought-iron Power, large cog-wheels, one to six horses, a new and favorite power. 4th. Trimble's Iron-Sweep Power, for one to four horses. 5th. Warren's Iron-Sweep Power, for one to two horses.

Grain Mills, Steel and Cast Iron Mills, at \$6 to \$25, and Burr-Stones at \$50 to \$250, for Horse or Steam Power.

**TILE MACHINES.**—FOR MAKING DRAINING TILES OF all descriptions and sizes.

**WATER RAMS, SUCTION, FORCE, AND ENDLESS-chain Pumps; Leather, Gutta Percha, India Rubber Hose, Lead Pipe, &c.**

**CALIFORNIA IMPLEMENTS OF ALL KINDS, MADE EX** pressly for the California and Oregon Markets.

**DRAINING TILES OF ALL FORMS AND SIZES.**

**CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED HARVESTER.**—A newly-patented machine, will harvest 10 or 12 acres per day with one horse.

**HAY AND COTTON PRESSES.**—BULLOCK'S PROGRESSIVE Presses, combining improvements which make them by far the best in use.

**THRESHERS AND FANNING-MILLS COMBINED.**—OF Three Sizes and Prices, requiring from two to eight horses to drive them, with corresponding horse powers. These are the latest improved patterns in the United States.

**SOUTHERN PLOWS.**—Nos. 10 1/4, 11 1/4, 12 1/2, 14, 15, 18, 19 1/2, 19, 20, 21, A, 2, 50, 60, and all other sizes.

**CORN-SHELLERS, HAY, STRAW, AND STALK-CUTTERS** Fanning-Mills, &c., of all sizes.

1-4 R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street.

**PERUVIAN GUANO.**—First quality of Fresh Peruvian Guano, just received in store.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water st., N. Y.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**WHEELER AND WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES,** manufactured at Watertown, Conn. Office and Warehouses, at 343 Broadway, N. Y.

These Machines have been in successful operation, in the hands of manufacturers and families, for the past two years, and in every case have given universal satisfaction. The Proprietors are now prepared to offer them to the public, with that increased confidence in their merits which the united testimony of their numerous customers has strengthened and confirmed.

These Machines are entirely different from any other, the principles on which they are made being exclusively our own.

Among the advantages of this Machine over any others are the following:

1. The simplicity of its construction, and the ease with which it can be kept in the most perfect order.

2. The perfect manner with which the operator is enabled to stitch and sew the various kinds of work, from the finest linen to the coarsest cloths.

3. It particularly excels in the rapidity with which work can be executed; in that respect it has no equal.

The little power required to propel them, enabling even those of the most delicate constitution to use them without injury to their health.

We are now manufacturing a larger sized Machine, more particularly adapted to the sewing of leather, canvass bags, and the heavier kinds of cloths.

An examination of our Machines is respectfully solicited at our Office, 343 Broadway. 37-49.

## MACHINE WORKS.

**M. & J. H. BUCK & CO.'S MACHINE WORKS, LEBA** NON, N. H. Manufacturers of a great variety of wood working machinery, of the most approved style, simple construction, and effective and firm operation, to be found in the country; comprising complete sets for making Railroad cars, doors, sash and blind, ship-building, bedsteads, cabinet, and carpenter work, &c., &c. Also, some machines of peculiar merit, such as for single and double Tenoning, capable of making from one to four tenons at the same operation of any width, size, or length, on large or small timber, with revolving cylinder attached. Also, an improved timber Planing machine, with the addition of a side cutter, with which the top and edge of timber or plank is planed, whether square or bevel, at the same operation, and in the same time occupied in planing but one side on all other machines. They also manufacture circular, single, and gang saw-mills, flouring and corn mills, hand and power hoisting machines for storehouses, shafting, hangers, pulleys, and mill gearing of all patterns.

J. H. BUCK, F. A. DUSHMAN, WM. DUNCAN.

AGENTS.—R. L. Allen, 189 & 191 Water st.; S. B. Schenck, 163 Greenwich st.; Andrews & Jessup, 67 Pine st.; Lawrence Machine shop, 61 Broad st., and Lawrence, Mass.; Leonard & Wilson, 60 Beaver st.; Wm. F. Sumner, Crystal Palace, [36-17.



**SEED BUCKWHEAT** for sale by  
R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water st.

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**A GENERAL LIST OF FRESH GARDEN SEEDS**, imported and raised for R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street.

**PEAS**.—Early May, Prince Albert, Early Warwick, Early Washington or June, Early Frame or June, Early Charlton, Early Emperor, Bishops Early Dwarf, Dwarf Sugar, Dwarf Blue Imperial, Blue Prussian, Fairbeard's Champion of England, Large White Marrowfat, Black Eyed Marrowfat, and all of Knight's different varieties.

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